Sunday Edition.

COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

Eight Pages.

NUMBER 5151. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1890. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SEARCH FOR THE DEAD.

Progress of the Search for the Dead in Louisville's Ruins.

The Latest Estimate Places the Loss of Life at One Hundred.

Sad Incidents of Thursday Night's Awful Catastrophe.

Subscriptions Coming in for the Relief of the Sufferers.

Among the Ruins at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 29. Temporary roofs are being put up wherever possible. Hundreds of hogsheads of exposed tobacco are being carted to the warehouse. In spite of all efforts, however, several thousand hogsheads remain unprotected on the second, third and fourth floors. There will be considerable danger in reaching these and they seem ready to topple into the streets at any moment. The streets in the districts worst damaged are still picketed. Elsewhere wagons and all but mere sight seers are allowed to pass. Hundreds of men are busy trying to save goods. Many of those employed in the wreckage are paid by the board of trade committee and wherever help is desired it is given. At the Falls City hall men under the direction of the chief of police are still at work.

Up to early this morning 60 bodies were taken from the main audience room of the Falls City hall and cellar. The general belief is that at least forty more bodies are in the dancing hall ruins. The latest and most intelligent estimate of the total number of dead throughout the city is that it will not exceed 150. This is a careful and fairly accurate estimate. The Masonic committee have wired the following to Leander Burdick, grand master at Toledo, Ohio:

"From what we can gather there are about 400 houses destroyed and 300 persons injured, of whom 20 per cent will probably die from their injuries. One hundred and twenty five are dead now. The citizens seem desirous of caring for their own dead and injured."

On the right of the ruined hall are mounds of brick, mortar, beams and laths in wild confusion and the men are digging at the back of them hunting for the dead. The last body taken out was [illegible] C. Lazarus, a small shopkeeper on West Market street, next door to the Falls City hall. He was in attendance upon a lodge meeting. The body was mangled almost beyond recognition. It was taken to the temporary morgue established in a barber shop across the street. At the Planters' warehouse the body of Ed Moran, a foundryman in the employ of Dennis Lorg's iron pipe works, was discovered wedged between the [illegible] and hogsheads of tobacco. The remains were taken to his home on Twelfth street, near Main, where his wife and four little ones have been kept in anguished suspense. When the corpse was brought in the woman sank almost fainting into a chair, covering her face with her hands, while the two smallest children clung to her skirts, crying in sympathy, and the two older ones stood [illegible] with sorrow. The family will be in want, and this is only one case out of several dozen similar, but the citizens are coming up bravely with subscriptions, and all needs are being promptly met for the present.

There is about one hundred thousand dollars in life insurance on those killed. It is upon the laborers and middle classes of people in small ten cent companies and the Knights of Honor. About $50,000 in the Knights of Honor will be promptly paid by assessment and $50,000 is in ten-cents-a week companies. This may break these companies. The fire insurance is only $25,000, the cyclone insurance only $2000, held by two liquor dealers while their joint losses are $[illegible]. The plate glass insurance is $[illegible].

At the Falls City Hall, when the hurricane struck it, in the main hall, were Mlle. Appe with her dancing school, numbering 65, of whom it is feared not more than 20 escaped. These were children with mothers and fathers. In one room on the second floor the executive committee of the Roman Knights consisting of seven members was in session. Theo. Engelmeir, an upholsterer at Twenty-third and Market streets, was killed.

Jewell lodge, No. 2, Knights and Ladies of Honor was in session on the third floor. Nearly 150 members were present when the building fell and of these it is thought not more than 50 escaped. Humboldt lodge, I. O. O. F., consisting of 17 members, was holding a meeting on the same floor. Those who escaped were badly injured.

6 p. m.—It is now pretty near certain that the entire loss of life will not go much above 100, if that number is reached. Up to this writing the total number whose bodies have been recovered and the missing, that it is reasonably certain are dead, is eighty-eight. In addition there are about a dozen so badly injured that death may ensue. About 150 to 200 persons were injured to an extent worth noticing and probably 500 to 1000 have very slight bruises or scratches.

A good many of the estimates of damage to property have been too high. The actual loss from a financial standpoint will not be so great as supposed at first. The tobacco warehouses were not hurt to the extent stated, and nearly all those demolished were old buildings and comparatively small. The river is full of floating debris from the storm from [illegible]th street to the water works and hundreds of skiffs are plying collecting the splintered woodwork. All day yesterday the foam crested waves rolled eight feet high. Vessels were in great danger, but through the [illegible] of masters did not suffer much. Several coal barges were sunk at different points. A thrilling scene occurred at the St. Louis Evangelical church in Jeffersonville where Rev. H. M. Gersman was holding services. The building, a handsome brick, swayed and rocked and the west wall began to bulge inward under the terrific pressure of the wind. The roof blew off with a loud report, women screamed and one lady, Miss Caroline Buehl, fainted. But Rev Mr Gersman remained cool and led his flock safely to the parsonage where all remained until the danger was over.

Jeffersonville, while not officially seeking assistance, can find many places where aid will be of the utmost importance. Many have been rendered homeless and penniless and some are thrown from comfort to poverty. But people are not discouraged. They have gone to work and this morning the tinners and masons were at work on numerous house tops. The damage to the houses, furniture, etc., is large. Not less than two hundred houses were wrecked.

To-night it is believed that the estimate of the dead and injured at the Falls City hall has been overrated, and that the total number in the building when it crashed in was not half as great as at first guessed. Mrs. Mary Holsher, who was in attendance at the meeting of the Knights and Ladies of Honor on the top floor, says that instead of 200 there were about half that number of people in the room. The number in the dancing school on the floor below was also smaller than at first reported. She says the first intimation they had of what was coming was a blinding flash of lightning and a violent gust of wind which shook the building. The people became frightened and were preparing to leave the building, but before they could get their wraps on the windows were blown in, the gas went out and a moment later the floor caved under their feet. Mrs. Holsher became unconscious and knew no more until the rescuers took her out of the debris.

The executive committee of relief has received a large number of additional subscriptions and all cases of destitution where immediate action is necessary have been cared for. To morrow a thorough system will be put in operation, by which everybody who needs aid will be given relief. Wherever the houses are not too badly damaged repairs will be made at once. The amount of the fund now in the hands of the treasurer is about $32,000, and this is being added to to night. Offers of aid have been received from a number of outside cities, but the committee have declined offers of assistance for the present. Mayor Jacobs said, however, that while he was opposed to calling for outside help, if voluntary contributions were offered he would advise acceptance. He has replied in this way to several telegrams from outside points.

Money, Jacobs says, can be used to good advantage, but as regards offers of food, clothing, medical attention, etc., the mayor feels that Louisville can house and feed all the wounded and distressed, and bury the dead, so all offers of this kind are respectfully declined. Two or three large mercantile firms in the east have telegraphed Mayor Jacobs to draw on them for $1,000 and a telegram to the same effect came from President Tanner, of the Indianapolis board of trade. These offers have been accepted. The following dispatch was received from G. W. Ferguson, proprietor of the Spectator, San Francisco: "Can send you $1,000 if you need it." Mayor Jacobs has not not replied to this telegram as he did not clearly understand it.

The relief committee of the Knights and Ladies of Honor to-night report that there were present at the time of the disaster 109 people in their hall. They have made a careful canvass showing 23 dead and 81 wounded. Five are known to have escaped unhurt, and the remainder are still unaccounted for. Some of these latter may be dead or injured but this will not be definitely known before to-morrow or perhaps Monday. The undertakers have more than they can attend to to-morrow. In all there will be at least 30 funerals.

Up to midnight 94 bodies have been recovered and it is supposed that five or six more may be discovered in out of the way places. Of those injured to a noticeable extent the closest estimate to-night is 125. Of this number at least 25 are in a very critical condition.

The Storm Elsewhere.

CINCINNATI, March 29.—A special from Bowling Green, Ky., says that no one was killed there, though the storm did much damage.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 29. Specials in regard to the storm say that the new manufacturing town of Grand River, near Paducah, was struck by the blast. A dozen houses were blown down and two persons killed, a woman and a boy. Twenty were hurt. All the telegraph lines were destroyed. At Farmington there was much damage to buildings, but no loss of life. At Paducah there was little damage, but the telegraph lines are all down and it is thought the storm through the section not heard from may have been one of great disaster.

LONDON, Ky., March 29. Reports received here show much damage to property in this section but no loss of life.

NEW EMINENCE, Ky., March 29. The blast was very severe here. The house of Bishop Kenney was blown down. A three-year old child and Louis Maddox, his brother-in law, were killed. Kenney was fatally hurt and his wife and babe bruised.

MEMPHIS, March 29. The tow boat Nall City was caught at Gayoso in Thursday's storm. The Nall City was not damaged but the entire tow went down. Six lives were lost.

GREENVILLE, Miss., March 29. The storm on Thursday drove the waters of the swollen Mississippi over the levee and caused great crevasses where the embankment was heretofore thought secure.

The Lead Ore Schedule.

DENVER, March 29. A Washington special to the Times says: Another strong effort has been made with the ways and means committee to have silver-lead ore restored to the free list in the tariff bill, but the committee declined to reopen that feature of the bill and it will in all probability go to the full committee and to the house with that clause as it now stands. It is evident, however, that there will be a strong fight on the floor of the house.

Chairman McKinley now says it will be some time before the tariff bill comes up in the house for discussion. He says public interest in the pending silver bill, which was recently reported from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, is so great that it is advisable to dispose of it first. The friends of that bill think it will be called up about a week hence. Its discussion will probably occupy two full weeks under the most favorable circumstances and therefore the tariff bill will not get before the house until the last day of April or the first of May.

An Awful Crime.

FAULKTON, S. D., March 29. A man named Echatt, living 15 miles northwest, stabbed his two sons and cut his wife's throat yesterday. He was under bonds to answer a charge of attempt to kill a neighbor a week ago. His family testified against him at the preliminary examination. The injured persons are still living.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Chas. L. Gillingham Nominated for Mayor Last Night.

Only One Vote Lacking to Endorse Mayor Stillman.

Mr. W. H. Hoagland Endorsed for City Treasurer.

Some Political Notes of Interest to the Voters.

At the independent convention last night Mr. H. H. Artz was chosen chairman and Mr. F. A. Sabin, secretary. Mr. Artz made a lengthy speech as to the objects of the convention and the abuses to be reformed. He objected to the proposed increase in the pay of the councilmen from $4 to $8 for each meeting. He thought that the mayor should see that there was no jobbery or trickery in the council. He said that there was a "ring" here as in Denver and that this ring had combined to defeat him as alderman from the Fourth ward, and concluded by saying that he wished to be elected by the choice of the people and to have no intrigues or wire pulling. The chairman appointed a committee on credentials which accepted all the delegates except one, Mr. E. E. Martin, who held proxys from both Mr. D. C. Goddard and Mr. G. W. Musser, but the chair allowed Mr. Martin's claims to the three votes. There was a protest on another proxy which brought considerable discussion but was settled by the chair allowing the gentleman to hold the proxy.

The roll call followed, at which all were found present except Mr. J. D. Nelson from the Second ward. An informal ballot was then taken for the candidate for mayor. It resulted: Gillingham 14, Stillman 11, J. A. Himebaugh 1, and L. C. Skinner 1. In the formal ballot which followed Mr. Gillingham received 14 votes and Mr. Stillman 13, and on motion Mr. Gillingham was declared the unanimous choice of the convention. Mr. W. H. Hoagland was nominated for candidate for city treasurer and was chosen by acclamation.

A committee was chosen to acquaint Mr. Gillingham of the action of the convention and the convention adjourned until the committee should return with Mr. Gillingham. In about ten minutes the committee returned with Mr. Gillingham, who made a short speech thanking the convention for the honor and promising to fill the office to his best ability if elected.

After three cheers for the candidate the meeting adjourned.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Register to morrow sure.

Mr. Hoagland has been notified of his nomination on Friday evening, and will stand for election.

It requires three affidavits to register to morrow. The voter must make an affidavit of his eligibility, and it must be accompanied by the affidavits of two other voters already registered.

In the editorial column Mr. Gillingham is called Artz's candidate. This is a mistake, he should be called "the practical plumbers' candidate." Wm Scott, practical plumber, issued the call which finally resulted in the nomination and Jas. F. Burns, practical plumber, occupied a large part of the time of the meeting with various motions.

The county treasurer's books for El Paso county have the name Artz upon them three times as follows: A. Q. Artz, L. Artz and Artz Bros. The name "H. H. Artz" does not appear. The "monster ring rule and boodler" which the independent voter was urged by Mr. Artz, on Monday night, to take by the throat and strangle does not seem to have gotten much hold on him.

It is said that some of the residents of the west-side will oppose the issue of the bonds on the grounds that they only call for $10,000 for bridges and $25,000 for sewer and water extension each. The chairman of the finance committee stated yesterday that out of the $12,500 appropriated for streets and ditches the next council would have at least $4000 that can be applied to the bridge fund, and that the $3000 poll tax to be collected can also be applied to the fund.

So far this year there have been fifty meetings of the city council. The pay of a councilman is $100 a year, and will be $200 next year. The councilmen received last year an average of $2 a meeting, and many of these meetings lasted four or five hours. There were innumerable committee meetings, long rides to various parts of the city and county and numerous interruptions to their regular business besides. The janitor who watched the council room during the meetings was better paid than the members of the board, without any of the responsibility.

Mayor J. W. Stillman has handed the following letter to the officers of the convention held on Friday evening:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
March 29, 1890.

To the President and Secretary of the Citizens Convention:

DEAR SIRS: Your letter informing me of my nomination for the office of mayor by the convention is received. I accept the nomination and if elected will attend to the duties of the office faithfully.

Yours truly. J. W. STILLMAN,

Real Estate Market.

The sales in inside property have been light and comparatively unimportant during the past week. This has been due largely to the general expectancy of a rapid rise soon so that holders were unwilling to sell at present prices. The greatest activity has been in the northern part of the city.

Sales in the different additions continue active. In Parrish's addition the building of the new block of stores and the electric railway, which will both be commenced this week, have already advanced prices slightly and they will probably continue to advance. The West End addition is attracting many people who have not the money to buy larger or higher-priced lots in other places.

The East End addition which will be placed on the market soon, will probably attract a greater proportion of investors than the others, but Knob Hill and Washington Heights will derive almost equal benefits from the completion of the electric road. A very large movement and increased price may be expected soon.

All indications are of a healthy but vigorous boom before long, both in inside and outside properties, and investments may be found by purses of any calibre.

Mr. Matthew Kennedy reports the sale of lots in Grand View and Knob Hill additions and on North Weber street, aggregating about $10,000 and making a total for him for the week of $28,000.

Reed Bros. report activity in South Colorado Springs.

Good Bye.

The following preamble and resolution have been adopted by Pike's Peak lodge I. O. O. F.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 27, 1890.

WHEREAS, Our brother, S. M. Sawyer, is about to sever his relations with Pike's Peak lodge and depart for his native home in the way down east where the Yankee grows; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in losing Brother Sawyer we can but realize the gain of some other lodge and express our regrets and extend to him a hearty good will and best wishes for success. And while he tramps through the fogs and marshes of his eastern home may he not forget his western brothers, who ever hold him in grateful remembrance and look down upon him from their bright and sunny clime from the lofty heights of Pike's Peak.

Fifty-First Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 29. The senate bill for the completion of the entrance to Galveston harbor, appropriating $6,200,000 in the aggregate, but the expenditures in any year not to exceed $1,000,000, was passed.

The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was agreed to.

On motion of Voorhees the senate bill appropriating $14,875 for the purchase of the Capron collection of Japanese works of art, now at the national museum, was passed. In the discussion, Hale satirized Voorhees for his advocacy of the measure as if it were on the behalf of the farmers whose depressed condition he had pictured last week. The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.

After business of minor importance the house went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill.

Morse said the provision appropriating $100,000 for canteens at posts showed that among things to be sold at these canteens, were beer and light wines, and a government beer saloon was to be connected with the library and reading room. He protested against this as an outrage against the temperance and Christian people of the country. Morse offered an amendment that no alcoholic liquors were to be sold to enlisted men in any canteen. It was adopted, 67 to 45. Many democrats who were opposed to the proposition, voted for it in order that there might be a yea and nay vote in the house.

Pending further action, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, March 29. The mail advices from Rio de Janeiro tell of some turmoil in February caused by some one sending out a telegram that Fonseca was imprisoned and the emperor recalled. When this was made public the people assembled in large numbers and cried "Long live the monarchy." Numbers of public officers were on the point of declaring their allegiance to the monarchy when the news reached them that they had been hoaxed. The author of this hoax has not been found yet. It is proposed to open a subscription for Dom Pedro who is reported to be in want and it is understood that the government will advance him on account of his property $57,000 at once and an allowance per month.

Released and Re-arrested.

CANON CITY, March 29. The murderers, Medley and Savage, were released at one o'clock to day by Warden Lamping, pursuant to the order of the supreme court of the United States. They were immediately rearrested by Deputy Sheriffs Stone and Smith of Arapahoe under an order of the district court of that county, and left for Denver on the 2 o'clock train.

Weather Indications.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 29, 10 p.m.

Indications for twenty-four hours commencing Sunday, March 30, at 7 a. m.: For Colorado Light rains; easterly winds; lower temperature.

A Sensational Story [illegible].

WASHINGTON, March 29. The police authorities state that there is absolutely no truth in the story that Bridget Sweeney, an old and trusted servant, has confessed to having caused the recent fire at Secretary Tracy's house.

Important Documents Secured.

PARIS, March 29. A German spy has been arrested at Epinal. Documents were found on him showing that there exists an organized system of espionage of the French forts and camps along the Franco-German frontier.

The Pathfinder Case

WASHINGTON, March 29. Secretary Windom has been informed of the case of the schooner Pathfinder and will probably act on the matter this afternoon after consultation with the president and Blaine.

Storm in Virginia.

DANVILLE, Va., March 29. A violent wind storm raged in Patrick county yesterday and seven houses were blown down. At Stella a tree crushed a school house, but all escaped with slight injuries.

A Milling Company Elevator Burned.

ST. LOUIS, March 29. The elevator of the John W. Kauffman milling company was burned this morning. The loss is $280,000 and is insured. The fire was caused by an electric light wire.

French Gunboat Sunk.

PARIS, March 29. A French gunboat was sunk at Rochefort to-day by a collision with a man-of-war.

TO THE PUBLIC:

We would be pleased to have you call and get our prices and inspect our goods before buying elsewhere. We have one of the cleanest and best assorted Grocery Stocks in the city.

A. Hemenway & Son,

115 SOUTH TEJON STREET.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR!

If you want a choice article call at

Thos. Hughes'

FANCY GROCERY STORE,

And get a Pure Home made article direct from one of the best buckwheat districts in Pennsylvania

I Guarantee None Equal to it in the City.

Fine Goods! Fine Teas and Coffee

A SPECIALTY.

110 Pike's Peak Ave.,

(MIDLAND BLOCK)

A SHARP POINT

FOR

Shrewd Buyers

H. C. SHIMP,

CLOTHIER,

Hatter and Furnisher,

15 N. Tejon St.

A point in favor of all who trade with us. Our guarantee goes with goods. This guarantee price and quality.

We are striving to establish our business on the foundation of perfect confidence between buyer and seller. If what we sell is not as we say, we will make our word good while there's a dollar in the store.

Another point in favor of all who trade with us: We exchange goods if not found as guaranteed if not damaged or worn.

A pertinent point for the public: Everything in Neckwear except a rope.

Special inducements in Children's and Boys' Clothing.

GASOLINE AND COAL OIL!

AT

Smith & Gill's

WE CARRY THE

Mandheling Java
and Mocha Coffee,

The Finest in the Market.

[illegible]

ARE SELLING THE CHEAPEST

[illegible]

M. L. DeCOURSEY!

Real Estate Agent,

NO. 12½ SOUTH TEJON STREET.

PRINCIPAL AGENT FOR SALE OF LOTS

IN

PARRISH'S

ADDITION!

THE WEST END ADDITION,

A new allotment of a ten-acre tract just north of Parrish's Addition and south of the Mesa Road, where you can buy lots at first prices; on the ground floor, so to speak. And

CALVERT : HEIGHTS

Adjoining Bott's Additions to Colorado City, the Midland Shops, and the Glassworks.

RAPID TRANSIT NORTH, SOUTH, EAST and WEST

Through Parrish's.

You Can Make More Money by Buying Lots in Parrich's Addition of me Now, than in Any Other Part of the City.

But Everyone Cannot Get a Lot in Parrish's,

And to the Disappointed ones I would say, the THE NEXT BEST THING is a Lot in

The West End Addition,

JUST NORTH OF PARRISH'S.

PRICES FROM $250 to $350.

TAKE MY ADVICE

AND BUY TO-DAY!

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS!

M. L. DeCOURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT,

No. 12½ South Tejon Street,

COLORADO SPRINGS, - - - - COLORADO.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
[illegible] PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
[illegible] | One month 1 00
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
[illegible]

ADVERTISING.
[illegible]

JOB WORK.
[illegible] Job Printing equal to that of any establishment [illegible]

All parties having advertisements in the paper and desiring them [illegible] will please make it known at the business office, where they will be promptly attended to. We can not hold ourselves responsible for [illegible] continuing in the paper until notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed [illegible] employ [illegible] of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the [illegible] GAZETTE must be [illegible] not later than [illegible] noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

E. W. BARNES,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

CITIZENS' AND TAXPAYERS' TICKET.

For Mayor.
J. W. STILLMAN.
For Treasurer.
W. H. HOAGLAND.

REPUBLICAN WARD TICKET.

Alderman First Ward.
H. C. McCREERY.
Alderman Second Ward.
W. R. [illegible] Y.
Alderman Third Ward.
GEO. O. NEVINS.
Alderman Fourth Ward.
F. L. ROUSE.
Aldermen Fifth Ward.
J. A. LEACH—Long Term
F. F. RUDY Short Term.

Major J. W. Powell, director of the United States geological survey, will contribute to the April Century a valuable paper on "The Non-Irrigable Lands of the Arid Region."

Mayor Stillman's letter of acceptance is short and sweet. It is long enough, however, to cover the ground. He accepts and will do his duty if elected. This is about all the people want.

No one will say that the last grand jury was partial. It treated friend and foe, the rich and the poor, the mighty and the weak, with equal fairness. It has set a good example for the future.

The Palmer Lake Herald of last week had a strong article in favor of the building of a new court house. The Herald is a broad guage paper and is for whatever benefits the whole county.

It is said that Senator Blair has ambition to be United States district judge for New Hampshire. As he is a "favorite son" the president ought to do something to give the people of New Hampshire the full enjoyment of him.

Guarantee security companies will probably make a distinction in the rates of guarantee between democratic and republican states. Within a few months the state treasurers of Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland have all been shown to be defaulters.

Remember that to-morrow is the last day on which voters can register. Any person who owns property or has any interest in this city cannot afford to abstain from participating in the election of Tuesday. We hope everyone of our readers will go to the registry lists on Monday and find out whether he is registered, and if he is not, register at once. We are told the registry is particularly incomplete in the first and second wards because there was no aldermanic contests.

We never have believed in the theory that only the rich should hold office. There are poor men with as great ability and as responsible to hold office as the rich. But we do think it a very bad policy to elect comparative strangers to our council who do not pay a dollar of taxes. If a man has lived here for a good many years and has laid up very little but has shown conscientiousness in the discharge of all duties and has good general ability he is likely to make just as efficient an alderman as those who have a larger stake in town. But this cannot be said of men who have come here quite recently and do not pay any taxes. Their steadiness of character and ability to handle the funds of other people has not been sufficiently proven. It is much better to vote for an old citizen who pays taxes than a new citizen who does not.

There is likely to be a lively contest in the Fourth ward over aldermen. We put up at the head of our columns Mr. Rouse's name because he was the first man nominated and no name so good has been presented for that office. Mr. Rouse has much more at stake in that ward than any other candidate. He owns fifty feet of good business property opposite the postoffice and four dwelling houses on South Cascade avenue. He is a heavy taxpayer, and will look after the interests of the city when in the council. He is one of our oldest residents, having come to this city in 1873 and having resided here almost continuously ever since. Though never holding office, he has always taken an active and intelligent interest in our city affairs. He is a man of unimpeachable honor and integrity and the voters of the Fourth ward should see that he is elected.

There is no doubt regarding the way the election will go, provided a full vote is polled. But when there is no special interest in the election voters are apt to neglect their privileges. Whether there is a close contest or not, every voter should perform his duty on Tuesday and express his opinion as to who should be the city officers this next year. It is sometimes almost as important to give a good officer a large vote as to elect him. The former is greater evidence of appreciation of his services. Mayor Stillman has filled his present position with great credit to himself, and, the city should show its hearty appreciation of his services. At present there is little likelihood of any contest over the councilmen in the First and Second wards, and as a result a light vote, therefore, may be cast. This ought not to be. These two wards pay the largest taxes and should be heard from at the election.

VOTE THE BONDS.

As in case of all new cities of rapid growth, so much is required to be done at once that taxes are made very high. For example, this city is less than nineteen years old, yet in that time it has expended not far from three hundred and fifty thousand dollars on our water works, has put in a system of sewerage, has a system of irrigating ditches which cost at the time they were presented to the city fully fifty thousand dollars, has a city hall, several school houses and other improvements which cities usually are many years more in acquiring. Those who have held property continuously have been abundantly able to pay these heavy taxes for the reason that property has advanced so steadily that for every dollar in taxes spent in any public improvement the property owners of the city have gained ten dollars in increased valuation. For example, the land on which the bank block is built was sold by the Colorado Springs company for not over five hundred dollars, and the various owners of that property who have been paying taxes since have made the difference between that sum and ninety thousand dollars, which it would now sell for. Many people do not realize that, while the taxes may be higher here than they are in the older cities of the east, they are at the same time reaping a much greater advance from holding property here than what they would from holding property in the east. So far as the taxes on real estate are concerned, they have not been really burdensome! But still no one likes to pay heavy taxes, and it is only fair that in public improvements of a permanent character that the expense should be distributed through a number of years. During the last ten years considerably over one hundred thousand dollars have been raised by direct taxation for making improvements of a public character. This materially aided in raising our taxes. For example a fifth of the whole tax assessed on the people of Colorado Springs last year was used for water extensions. These extensions were in the nature of permanent improvements, adding to the system we now have. The amount so expended ought to be represented by bonds bearing a low rate of interest and payable through a fairly long period of time. From 1882 up to last year the following were the amounts expended by the city in water extensions:

1882	$ 5,000 00
1883	2,000 00
1884	15,858 00
1885	2,300 00
1886	3,000 00
1887	5,000 00
1888	10,000 00
1889	11,500 00
Total	$54,858 00

The large appropriation in 1884 was for the purpose of extending the head of the system from the old settler up Ruxton's creek to the present dam, a distance of 3000 feet. The other amounts given were for extending the water mains in various localities and also for fire hydrants and other permanent improvements in connection with our water system. The sum total for the eight years from 1882 to 1889 is $54,858. There was also a great deal of money spent in this way in 1879, 1880 and 1881. In 1880, when the main to Manitou froze up the expense of putting the mains below frost line, of getting larger pipe to increase the supply and also of laying additional pipe in the city, particularly the main down Nevada avenue, was $45,000. This was paid $25,000 in bonds and $20,000 in warrants. While a part of the amount paid in warrants was in the nature of repairs, yet much of it was for the purpose of permanent improvement. At about the same time a cement bottom was put in the reservoir which was not put in in the beginning for lack of funds. This cost in the neighborhood of $7,000. If the money that was expended in the years 1879 to 1881 in making extensions were added to this amount, it would be found that we have already spent in our water system between eighty and ninety thousand dollars which was not for repairs, but for making additions to the system which were needed. This all should have been represented by bonds instead of being raised by direct taxation. In addition to that, three good iron bridges which were in the nature of permanent improvements were all paid by direct taxation. If the various amounts spent by the city in the nature of permanent improvements in the last twelve years were all collected, it would probably be found that not less than one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars have been raised by direct taxation which should have been raised by the issuing of bonds. A proposition will be submitted to the people on Tuesday to vote sixty thousand dollars in bonds, twenty-five thousand dollars of which will be for water extension, twenty-five thousand dollars for sewer extension and ten thousand dollars for bridges. All of this is immediately demanded for necessary improvements. If the twenty five thousand dollars in water bonds is voted it will not be necessary to raise by direct taxation the amount of ten thousand dollars appropriated a week ago Saturday night for the same purpose. To vote these bonds is really to lighten the burden of taxation. The interest on the whole issue will be but a little more than a third of the amount it is proposed to raise by direct taxation for the extension of the water mains, so that our taxes will really be lighter.

There is one other consideration that is worth speaking of regarding these bonds, and that is this. If the water bonds are not voted on Tuesday, it will probably prevent, even in case of emergency, the city from issuing any bonds during the coming year. While it has a right to issue bonds, the very fact that the people defeated a measure providing for the issuing of bonds would make an investor careful about purchasing them. We therefore urge every voter who is a taxpayer to vote at the polls on this question. There should be a large vote, and in this way the credit of the city will be enhanced.

Mr. Artz has had a wonderfully successful career since he came to the city some two or more years ago from Iowa. While he has not entered into any very extensive business or made any heavy investments here, he has taken quite an interest in public affairs and was prominent enough to get up the convention which met last night and nominated Mr Gillingham for mayor. As a general thing, it takes a party to put up a candidate and there are few private individuals strong enough and important enough to have a candidate of their own. But Mr. Artz is an exception to this rule. He will run himself as a candidate for alderman in the Fourth ward and also will run Mr. Gillingham as his candidate for mayor. It is fortunate that he has a partner, because one man cannot hold two offices at one meeting and he might have divided the glory. He was enabled to fully control the meeting by having his partner as secretary and himself as president. Mr. Artz made a very inspiring speech to the convention. Among other things he informed the convention that he had tax receipts to show that he was a taxpayer in this city. It is a matter of surprise that he should have thought a statement of this kind necessary, because a man of his weight is usually fully as important whether he pays taxes or not. Our county treasurer, however, has made a mistake in his books, for his name does not appear among the taxpayers. Careful examination of the books show that Artz Brothers pay a tax of some ten dollars, but they are not engaged in the profession of law. It is barely possible, however, that Attorney Artz may be a limited member of this firm and thus may have contributed to the support of the state of Colorado, the county of El Paso and the city of Colorado Springs, the sum of three dollars and some odd cents. We shall be very glad to print Mr. Artz' tax receipt on Tuesday morning. Fair play demands this. If time is given we will get a fac simile copy.

The action of the independent convention that met last evening in nominating Mr. C. L. Gillingham for mayor promises a lively contest for Tuesday. After the action of the convention that met on Friday night, we put at the head of the column the name of J. W. Stillman. In the light of the action of the convention last night, we still think our action was wise. Mr. Gillingham has had but one year in the council and is engaged in a business which will not permit him to give anything like the time to public affairs that Mayor Stillman can. Mayor Stillman had two years' experience in the council, which showed him to be a wise, conservative man, to whom a trust had a definite meaning. During the last year he has been mayor and has discharged the duties of the office with great wisdom and faithfulness. We do not believe that the city can afford to replace him by a man with less experience in city affairs and with less time to devote to the city's interests. Those who are not familiar with the work Mayor Stillman has done, do not realize the amount of time he has given. In the first place there have been fifty meetings of the council during the past year over which he has presided. There have been innumerable meetings of various committees, many of which Mr. Stillman has attended. He has given voluntarily more time to the city than he gave to his business when he was a member of the firm of Giddings & Stillman. It is a rare good fortune for the city to be able to have such a man for mayor. There ought not to be any question about his election. The people in every ward who believe that good and faithful service to the city is deserving of recognition should be at the polls on Tuesday and cast a vote for J. W. Stillman for mayor.

STATE ITEMS.

Another granite quarry is to be opened at Canon City.

Montrose is to have a creamery; the contracts for it have already been let.

The Rocky Ford water works bonds for $7000 were bought at par by Denver parties.

Subscriptions.

The following subscriptions to the building fund of the Printers' Home have been handed in in response to the appeal of the president of the board of trade:

W. S. Jackson	$25 00
A. L. Decoursey	25 00
Fairley Bros.	25 00
Giddings Bros & Bent	25 00
Lunt, Armit & Phelps	25 00
J. A. Hayes jr	25 00
E. Barnett (Antler's)	25 00
J. L. Marston	25 00
John Curr	25 00
N. O. Johnson	25 00
G. W. Thorne	25 00
Perkins & Holbrook	25 00
The Gazette Printing company	25 00
Louis R Ehrich	25 00
John Lennox	25 00
The Colorado Springs company	50 00
F. E. Robinson	25 00
A. L. Lawton	25 00
O. Metcalf	25 00
Edward Ferris	25 00
Lowe Gas and Electric company	25 00
H. LeB. Wills	25 00
F. W. Howbert	25 00
Rankin & Co.	25 00
Matthew Kennedy	10 00
H. C. McCreery	10 00
C. E. Aiken	10 00
O. H. White	10 00
Frank White	10 00
W. S. Nichols	10 00
J. F. Humphrey	10 00
Dr. S. E. Solly	10 00
L. H. Gowdy	10 00
Dr. W. A. Bell	10 00
A. J. Denton	10 00
Thomas Hughes	10 00
A. H. Corman	10 00
F. B. Wortman	10 00
Enterprise Meat Market	10 00
John Potter	10 00
John Campbell	10 00
W. A. Conant	5 00
Col. E. T. Ensign	5 00
Lo Jackson	5 00
Joseph Dozier	5 00
V. Z. Reed	5 00
John F. Pearce	5 00
C. L. Tutt	5 00
S. N. Nye	5 00
C. W. Church	5 00
Thomas C. Parrish	5 00
Duncan Bell	5 00
Total	$[illegible] 00

Townsend's Success

DENVER, March 29. A Washington special says: Mr Townsend succeeded in securing a favorable report this morning on the bill for the benefit of the Colorado School of Mines at Golden. The report was made by Representative Kinsey. It amends the bill, as heretofore indicated in these dispatches, so as to make the bill general in its application and instead of confining it to the proceeds of the sales of mineral lands it provides that 25 per cent of the proceeds of the sales of any public lands, not exceeding $10,000, shall go the maintenance of any school of mines now or hereafter established; provided that the states in which these schools are located shall contribute a like amount.

The Law Inoperative.

WASHINGTON, March 29. The collector of customs at Portland, Ore., recently inquired of the treasury department if he would be justified under the act of September 13, 1888, in landing three Chinese holding certificates issued by the customs office of British Columbia declaring them to be Chinese merchants. Assistant Secretary Tichenor has informed him that the law referred to is inoperative by reason of the non ratification of the treaty upon which it should go into effect.

THE ANNIVERSARY EDITION.

Profited by its Opportunity.

Florence Oil Refiner.

Our highly esteemed and valued exchange, the Colorado Springs Daily GAZETTE, on last Sunday celebrated its eighteenth anniversary by producing a special edition of illustrations and an extended write-up "of the pride of Colorado," which Colorado Springs is in fact. The GAZETTE began business in a building about 22x30, which has been added to from time to time until now it occupies about four times as much room. Eighteen years later it finds it necessary to erect larger and more pretentious quarters and it proposes to erect a fine stone and pressed brick building 50x140 feet, four stories in height, and to cost about $50,000. If this does not indicate a good town for journalism and a newspaper which has profited by its opportunity, then we know nothing about towns or newspapers. May the GAZETTE continue to grow and prosper.

A Progressive Paper.

Palmer Lake Herald.

Last Sunday's edition of the Colorado Springs GAZETTE was its 18th anniversary edition, and it was indeed a creditable sheet. It was profusely illustrated with cuts representing Colorado Springs "then and now." The progress and development of the city as shown by their illustrations is great, but not more so than the improvement of the GAZETTE which has been largely instrumental in building up the many interests of the city. The Herald tenders congratulations to the GAZETTE on its splendid showing and wishes it many pleasant and prosperous returns.

Complete and Interesting.

Saturday Mail.

The GAZETTE's Sunday edition was a very complete and interesting sheet of twelve pages. The engravings given were a view of Colorado Springs in 1888, the new Durkee block, Alamo hotel, First National bank building, Hagerman block, two views of the old GAZETTE building and two of the new one, and a map showing Colorado Springs as a rail road center. The reading matter was fully as interesting as the illustrations, and it is not strange that the large edition was quickly exhausted. The GAZETTE company will use the greater part of the matter in this issue in their weekly edition Saturday and will try to supply the demand in that way.

Believe in Papers.

Pueblo Star.

Talk about big papers! Why, yesterday's edition of the GAZETTE, at the little watering place of Colorado Springs, was a paper which would make twenty-four pages as large as the Chieftain. They believe in papers at Colorado Springs and give them good support. Pueblo should be ashamed of itself to let Colorado Springs, Leadville and Aspen, all of them not half as large as the Pittsburg of the west, beat her in the matter of papers.

A Handsome Number.

Pike's Peak Herald

The anniversary edition of the GAZETTE, published last Sunday was a handsome number, replete with valuable information concerning the city, its history and its progress.

MANITOU SPRINGS.

Mr. S. H. Caldwell has returned from his trip to Missouri.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Pattison, of Denver, are making a short stay at the Cliff.

Mr and Mrs. Satterlee Arnold and two children, of New York, are at the Cliff to remain some time.

Hon. H. H. Grafton has received his commission and will take charge of the postoffice on April 1.

Mrs. Dr. Ogilbee has been suddenly called away on account of the serious illness of her mother in Ohio.

Mr. W. T. Smiley, secretary of the Denver Y. M. C. A., will be present at the young men's meeting at the Free Reading room this afternoon and give an address.

Commander Forde, of the Royal Navy, Ireland, is again in Manitou for the summer. The commander has summered in Manitou for several years and is stopping at the Barker.

The Raymond-Whitcomb excursionists left Manitou yesterday noon. There were seventy-six persons in the party, most of whom are taking the 82 day trip from Boston down through Old Mexico up to California and over the Rockies.

The resort is fast showing signs of its busy summer life. Visitors are coming on every train. The Barker and Cliff have a comparatively large number of guests already. Nearly all of the desirable cottages are rented to parties who have come to remain for some time.

Nothing so amazes the incoming visitors as to see the many new improvements that have taken place since last summer. There are fully $130,000 worth of improvements completed or under way. New cottages are being raised on all the hill sides. Many large transfers in real estate have been made during the past few days among which is a piece of land with 150 feet frontage on Manitou avenue, sold through the real estate agency of W. E. Smiley.

A Valuable Find.

A gentleman of this city has recently discovered on his land in the southern part of this county a spring of valuable purgative water. It contains per gallon over 900 grains of medicinal agents. Of these there are 180 grains of sulphate of soda, which is noted for its action on the liver, and is the chief ingredient in the celebrated Hunyadi Janos and Rubinat waters. It contains 400 grains of sulphate of magnesia, to which its purgative action is mainly due. Of sulphate of potash there are 67 grains, which accounts for its mild action on the kidneys. It contains also manganese, iron and free sulphuric acid in small quantities, yet sufficient to counteract any depressing effects the laxative agents would otherwise have.

The noted purgative waters of Saratoga are objectionable in that they contain from 300 to 400 grains of common salt to the gallon, whereas this water contains only eleven grains.

It will be found valuable in constipation, in cases of torpid liver, indigestion, headache due to biliousness, cough with scanty expectoration, rheumatism and Bright's disease. In fact it is believed to be one of the most valuable purgative waters in the United States, if not equal to the most celebrated imported waters.

The owner expects soon to place it on sale in our drug stores, probably under the name of the Colorado anti-bilious mineral water, with suitable direction for its use.

F. G. ROWE,
Real Estate and Insurance,

Money to Loan on Approved Real Estate Security.
No. 17 North Tejon Street.

FOR RENT:

Furnished Houses.

N. NEVADA AVE 7 room cottage	25
N. CASCADE AVE Elegant residence to rent to private family.	
KIOWA ST [illegible]	30
KIOWA ST—3 room cottage.	20
N. CASCADE AVE 8 room house with barn	100
E COSTILLA ST—5 room house.	40

Unfurnished Houses.

BIJOU ST—6 room cottage.	35
N. NEVADA AVE 7 room house, good barn.	35
N. WEBER ST—9 room house.	40
N. TEJON ST—5 room house.	31
N. TEJON ST—5 rooms.	30

Unfurnished Houses.

N. TEJON ST House of 8 rooms and bath.	50
S. NEVADA AVE 6 room house. Central	35
S. NEVADA AVE—3 room house.	7
N. CORONA ST 8 room house with barn	30

FOR SALE—SPECIAL.

Business Property.

HUERFANO ST—Business lot.
KIOWA ST—Vacant lot in business portion of the city.
BUSINESS BLOCK On Tejon St., now paying over thirteen per cent on the investment.
S. TEJON ST—Business property. 12,000

Vacant Lots.

N. WEBER ST—100x190 feet east front.	1000
N. CASCADE AVE One of the finest unimproved corners on this popular avenue.	
S. WEBER ST—Full lot.	700
MOUNTAIN VIEW ADDITION—Very good lots for $30 each—Easy payments to parties who will build.	
CORNER LOT—In Parrish's Addition, $375, 110x180 feet	
KIOWA ST—A bargain in a pair of lots.	
N. WAHSATCH AVE—Vacant lot	600
N. WEBER ST—50x190 feet, south front.	600
N. TEJON ST Corner lot, fronting south	4000
CORNER LOT On N. Tejon Street.	4300
LA VERGNE Vacant lot, well located. One block only from street cars.	250
N. CASCADE AVE—Choice corner.	6000
N NEVADA AVE—50x190 feet fronting east.	1500
N. TEJON ST—100x190 feet.	2750
N. TEJON ST Corner lot.	3000

Investment.

OPPOSITE ONE OF OUR CITY PARKS—A fifty foot lot with improvements which are now renting to pay ten per cent on the investment.
PIKE'S PEAK AVE Corner lot with good improvements.

Cascade Avenue.

N. CASCADE AVE—Beautiful residence with southern exposure, well protected from northerly winds and so situated as to get the advantage of both the morning and afternoon sunlight. The house is new and modern in all its appointments. Has twelve rooms, pantry and bath room, good hot air furnace and fire grates. The grounds are large and have fine lawns with ornamental trees and shrubs.
BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE—Of modern architecture, broad verandas to the east west and south. Southern balcony on the second floor, a large cemented cellar under the entire building contains furnace room, laundry with stationary tubs, vegetable room, etc. Reception hall, parlor and library connected by folding doors, dining room, butler's pantry and kitchen on first floor. The house has water on every floor; also gas. The bed rooms are large and airy and all but one have either east, west or south windows. Eight open grates or fire places in the house.

Acre Tracts.

BEAUTIFUL TRACT OF land on the heights overlooking the city. The city water runs through it. Could be platted and lots put on the market at once.
THREE ACRES Finely located east of the city.
FOUR AND ½ ACRES But short distance from route of the Rapid Transit line.

Grand View Hotel.

One of the finest hotel sites in this beautiful city. The building has been thoroughly repaired throughout, having forty rooms, many of which front on the main streets and are very pleasant. It is offered for sale at a price which should pay a good interest on the investment.

Residences.

N. TEJON ST—A modern attractive cottage on the best portion of Tejon Street. Well built and artistically finished and decorated inside. Hard wood doors throughout the house. Four rooms and bath room down stairs, two sleeping rooms and servant's room upstairs; also large trunk closet. 5300
ST. VRAIN ST—A bright cottage of six rooms. Plenty of closets, large rooms, pantry and cellar, and water in the house. 3000

Now is the time to secure a home. There is still an opportunity to secure excellent investments in both improved and Unimproved Property. Parties thinking of Buying, Selling, Renting or Loaning Money cordially invited to call. Carriage always in attendance to examine property. e-1-tf

F. G. ROWE, 17 North Tejon St., Opposite Opera House.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS.

Choice Properties.

We have fourteen choice Residence Lots in Block "K," D. Russ Wood Addition, for sale at the following prices:

Lots 1 and 2, together	$3,000
Lots 3, 4, 5 and 6, each	1,300
Lots 7 and 8, together	3,300
Lots 11, 12, 13 and 14, each	1,600
Lots 15 and 16, together	3,500

Also twelve lots in Block "C" Edwards' Addition, at very reasonable prices. These are the best investment lots in the north part of the city. Call and get prices.

EDWARD FERRIS,
104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

NEVINS AND KENNEDY
Have Removed to
NUMBER 8 PIKE'S PEAK AVE.
Where They are Better Prepared than Ever to Offer
BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE

D. M. HOLDEN, PRESIDENT. GEO. DE LA VERGNE, VICE PRESIDENT.
DAVID HERON, CASHIER.

The Exchange National Bank!

CAPITAL, - - $100,000.

DIRECTORS
F. E. Dow, W. S. Nichols, Geo. De La Vergne, N. O. Johnson
D. M. Holden, A. L. Lawton, D. Heron, K. H. Field,
J. A. Himebaugh, Geo. H. Cass, A. S. Holbrook. a1-1y

Lowest Prices Ever Offered.

I will sell at the undermentioned prices. I can sell cheaper any other firm because I discount all my bills and buy everything by the CAR LOAD:

AURORA BEER.

1 Dozen Quarts....$2 50 | 1 Dozen Pints....$1 60

BEER		WINES	
Anheuser Beer, 1 doz. quarts	$2 50	Bordeaux Claret, 1 doz. quarts	$5 00
" pints	1 50	" " per quart	50
Budweiser Beer, 1 doz. pints	1 60	Hock, 1 doz. quarts	5 00
" quarts	2 50	" " per quart	50
Milwaukee Beer, 1 doz. quarts	2 50	Fine California Wines as made	
" pints	1 50	Port, per gallon	$ 50
Golden Pilsener Beer, 1 doz. quarts	2 25	Sherry, per gallon	1 50
" pints	1 25		
Denver Brewing Co., 1 doz. pints	1 00		
" quarts	1 75		

All above mentioned goods delivered daily at same price to any part of the city. Barrel lots of 6 dozen quarts or 10 dozen pints at special low rates. On hand the Largest Stock in the County of Domestic and Imported Wines and Liquors. Quality guaranteed. Address

A. STOCKBRIDGE,
Wholesale Wine & Spirit Merchant, Colorado City. P. O. Box 81 Colorado Springs.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, by a certain deed of trust made the 10th day of May, 1889, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of El Paso county, Colorado, on the 11th day of May, 1889, in book 110, page [illegible], Joel Westfall duly conveyed to Charles A. Lansing, as Trustee, and in case of his death, resignation or removal from the State of Colorado, or refusal, or failure, or inability to act, to the then acting County clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, certain lands and premises herein below particularly described as collateral security for the payment of his certain promissory note for the principal sum of fifteen hundred dollars ($1500), payable on the first day of June, 1892, to the order of John De Witt Beltz, with interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first day of December and June in each year, and,

Whereas, it is provided in and by the said deed of trust that in case of default in any of the payments of principal or interest, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, then and in that case the whole of said principal sum by said deed of trust secured, and all interest thereon to the time of sale, may at once, at the option of the legal holder thereof, become due and payable, and said premises be sold in the manner and with the same effect as if the said indebtness had matured; and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the semi-annual interest which became due and payable on said promissory note on the 1st day of December, 1889, and said interest still remains unpaid, and the legal holder of said note having elected, under the terms of said deed of trust, that the whole of the principal sum thereby secured, with interest thereon to date, shall become due and payable as provided by said deed of trust, and having applied to the undersigned to sell and dispose of the premises below described in accordance with the provisions of said deed of trust, and for the purposes specified therein; and,

Whereas, Charles A. Lansing, the Trustee, in said deed of trust named, has died since the execution and delivery thereof, whereby the execution of the trusts in said deed mentioned has devolved upon the undersigned as successor in trust.

Now, therefore, by reason of the premises, and by virtue of the power conferred by the terms and conditions of said deed of trust, the undersigned, Frank W. Howbert, of Colorado Springs, now acting County clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, will offer for sale, and sell and dispose of, to the highest and best bidder, at public auction, for the highest and best price which the same will bring in cash, on the 9th day of April, 1890, at 11 o'clock a. m., on that day, at the front entrance to the County clerk's office in the City of Colorado Springs, in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, the lands and premises described in said deed of trust, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Joel Westfall, his heirs and assigns, therein, which lands and premises, so to be sold as aforesaid, are described as follows:

All the lands and premises situated in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, known and described as follows, to-wit:

The east half of the southwest quarter of section numbered twenty-eight (28), township eleven (11) south of range number sixty-four (64) west of sixth p. m., with the appurtenances.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., March 10th, 1890.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust. e-11-d-9

A Chicago Druggist Retailed 2,000,000 of
[illegible] 5c

GEORGE SLEEMAN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.
Jobbing Promptly Attended To.
[illegible] PIKE'S PEAK AVE [illegible]

DR. C. W. ENOS,
OCULIST and AURIST
Eyes Carefully Tested for Glass
Eye and Ear Infirmary!
Full stock of Artificial Eyes on hand.
Parlors 2, 3, 4 and 5, Cor. 16th & Curtis Sts.
DENVER, COLO. m-10-6m

The only Infallible Cure on Earth. REX PILE REMEDY

Is a remedy on an entirely new principle which is Winning its Way on the Road of Success as many people testify. It's not a salve, ointment or suppository from which you can get only temporary relief, but no cure. If your Druggist does not have it do not let him persuade you to take something else as "its just as good," insist on having Rex Pile Remedy. Sold by all Druggists and by Biethmann & Co., Denver, Colo. [illegible]-k1-1y

OCULIST AND AURIST
DR. WALKER,
JACOBSON BUILDING, 16TH & ARAPAHOE STS
DENVER, COLO.

WOODWORTH'S SHORTHAND COLLEGE
Referring, by permission, to
Bishop H. W. Warren, Dr. David H. Moore
JACOBSON BLDG., 16TH & ARAPAHOE STS., DENVER
x9-1y

Wm. Lennox,
AGENT FOR
[illegible]

Henry LeB. Wills
Real Estate & Insurance
Notary Public
AND
COMMISSIONER of DEEDS
For Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Approved Real Estate Security in sums to suit borrowers.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED.

Fine residence of 15 rooms, with modern conveniences.	
House of 10 rooms, Willamette, near Cascade.	
N. Nevada ave., 9 rooms, bath and all conveniences, stable.	
N. Nevada ave., 10 rooms and bath.	
811 N. Cascade, twelve rooms, stable, bath and all conveniences.	
New house of nine rooms with every convenience. Can be rented unfurnished if desired.	
18 N. Weber, 9 rooms and bath.	
House of 9 rooms and bath on N. Tejon St.	85
9 E. Monument, 8 rooms with bath and stable.	75
Cheyenne Canon road, 10 rooms.	65
No. 16 E. Boulder, 5 rooms.	60
Boulder Street, 5 rooms.	50
No. 511 E. Kiowa, 4 rooms.	35

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.

9 roomed house with 40 acres of land, annually producing 75 tons of hay.	
7 room cottage, on St. Vrain St.	35
425 N. Tejon St., 8 rooms and stable.	35
Very complete cottage, with bath, on Colorado avenue, in West Bluff.	30
306 S. Weber Street, 4 rooms.	15
5 roomed house in Roswell.	15
Office in Robertson block.	12
	8

FOR SALE—SPECIAL.

200 feet front on N. Tejon st., near the College reservation; can be sold at a very low figure, on reasonable terms.
Several acre tracts on Cheyenne Canon road near the projected motor line, very easy terms will be made parties desiring to build.
One of the finest corner residences on N. Cascade ave., will be sold including furniture, if desired, and immediate possession given.
A new brick residence, finely finished and with all modern improvements, fronting south on Dale St. A most desirable property either for occupancy or investment.
Full lot with cottage in good repair, in an excellent neighborhood, on N. Tejon st.
A dwelling of ten rooms, with all modern improvements on corner lot on North Weber st. Can be sold very low, as the owner has left town.
Lot 95x190 feet, fronting south on the College Reservation. The most available residence site now on the market.
Half block on North Nevada ave., near the College Reservation. A very low figure can be made.
Four tenement houses, well rented for a long term and very centrally located on a corner lot. The property will be sold as a whole or divided, if desired. Easy terms can be made.

FOR SALE

I have a long list of properties, improved and otherwise, which I should be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase who may favor me with a call.

HENRY LeB. WILLS,
No. 19 N. Tejon St., Colo. Springs
TELEPHONE 44. h-19-tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

[illegible]

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

WALTER M. HATCH.
No. 24 S. Tejon Street, up stairs. m-23-tf

WILLIAM HARRISON.
Office up stairs in the second building south of the County Court house. o-27-tf

LUNT, ARMIT & PHELPS,
Bank Building. Rooms 58 to 62. Colorado Springs, Colo. 1-21-tf

J. E. McINTYRE,
Ferris Block Colorado Springs, Colo. m-3-tf

JOHN DeWITT PELTZ,
Rooms 1 and 2, Midland Block, Colorado Springs, Colorado. Commissioner of Deeds for New York. e-23-tf

DENTISTS.

DR. W. FOWLER,
Rooms in Dewitt block, Tejon St., opposite Giddings Bros. & Bent's. [illegible]

DR. HENRY B. HAYDEN,
Residence and office 30 Cheyenne Avenue. Sittings for examination of the mouth and teeth given without charge. m-20tf

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

H. D. JOHNSON,
Office at 501 North Weber street. c12tf

W. F. DOUGLAS,
Architect, 20 N. Nevada Avenue. e-15-1y

PHYSICIANS.

C. M. MUIZ, M. D.,
General Practitioner. Specialty: Nervous Diseases and Gynecology. Telephone 52. Manitou, Colo. c-24-6m

Fresh Cakes, Candies and Ice Creams
ALL ORDERS FOR
Ice Cream and Ices!
Will be Promptly Filled and Delivered.
SHORT ORDER RESTAURANT
AND AGENT FOR
Booth's Oysters.
Chicago Bakery
Daily in Connection.
Thos. Gough, Jr.,
Next Door to Postoffice. a9-1y

THE BEST GARDEN HOSE IS BRANDED
DAVIS-CRESWELL MFG. CO.
ACEQUIA
DENVER
IT IS GUARANTEED AND WILL OUT-LAST ALL OTHERS.
Insist Upon Having
ACEQUIA.
FOR SALE BY
E. S. BUMSTEAD & CO.
C. W. DURKEE,
W. H. D. MERRILL,
W. SCOTT & CO.
b20-3m

DISTRICT COURT.

A Decision Rendered in Favor of the City in the West Colorado Springs Case.

The following is the business transacted in the district court yesterday:

People vs. Fred Ennis and William Hart; malicious mischief. Arraigned and plead not guilty. Brinson appointed to defend. Set for trial.

People vs Rice; defendant changes his plea from not guilty to guilty of grand larceny. The other counts, being for burglary, were nolled by Mr. Garrison.

Fiedler vs Colorado Springs; judgment for defendant. Plaintiff excepts and prays an appeal to the supreme court. Thirty days granted for filing bond in sum of $300, and thirty days for tendering bill of exceptions. The plaintiff sued to obtain an injunction restraining the defendant from levying its taxes and from extending its police power over the territory known as the Town of West Colorado Springs and Addition Number One thereto, and asked that the recent action of the city council of defendant in annexing said territory to the city be declared null and void.

The case was heard, and argued by Judge McMorris for plaintiff and by John DeWitt Peltz, city attorney, for defendant, upon an agreed state of facts by which it appeared that two years ago the territory known as the town of West Colorado Springs was surveyed and platted into lots and blocks, streets and alleys, and a map thereof was filed in the office of the recorder of El Paso county. Shortly thereafter the territory known as addition No. 1 to the town of West Colorado Springs was similarly surveyed and platted, and a map of the same was also filed with the recorder. Various lots were sold by the real estate companies who own said territory, and about eighty families now reside thereon, but the town of West Colorado Springs was never incorporated and the name was used simply for convenience of designation.

In March, 1890, a petition for the annexation of said territory to the city, the same to be included in ward 5, was presented to the city council signed by nearly fifty owners and residents of said tract, and a remonstrance against such annexation, signed by fourteen persons, was also presented. On March 10, 1890, a map or plat of the territory in question was presented to the city council for approval, under the provisions of section 7 of chapter CIX. of the general laws of Colorado, signed by more than two-thirds of the owners of said territory, and it was conceded by the stipulation in the case that if the section of the statute referred to was applicable to a case of this kind, and was the proper provision of law under which such annexation should be made, that all the provisions of the statute had been complied with. The plaintiff, however, claimed that said section did not apply, and that the case would properly come under the provisions of either section 8 or 9 of the same chapter, the first of which provides for the submission to popular vote of the question of annexation and the second of which provides for petition to the county court for leave to make the annexation. Plaintiff also claimed that as it is conceded that the original plat of the territory in question was not made for the purpose of creating an addition to the city, such plat cannot now be adopted by two thirds of the owners for that purpose, and submitted to the city council.

Judge Campbell, after stating the questions in dispute, discussed the relative requirements of the several sections of the statute mentioned, and stated that while his first impression had been that the section under which the city had taken action would not apply to a case of this character, he had finally become convinced, after hearing the argument and examining the case carefully, that the section relied upon by the city and under which its action was taken, properly applies in this case and that the action of the city in the approval of the plat and the annexation of the territory to the city was valid and must be upheld.

The court therefore decided that the complaint of the plaintiff should be dismissed, with costs to the defendant.

The court mentioned the fact that both parties to the action were desirous of obtaining a speedy decision upon the merits of the controversy, and that all technical questions as to whether the action brought by plaintiff was the proper form of action in this case had been waived.

The effect of this decision is to uphold the action of the city council in annexing West Colorado Springs and addition number one thereto to the city, and the residents of that territory will be entitled to vote at the municipal election next Tuesday.

Daniels vs. Pracht; set for trial April 4 at 9 a. m.

People vs. Ennis and Hall; defendants change their plea to guilty and are sentenced to twenty days in the county jail. The charge was breaking a car window on the Rock Island road.

Andrews vs. Jackson; defendant's demurrer to complaint sustained.

The three cases of the People vs. Wingfield were postponed from morning until 2 o'clock on account of the illness of defendant's counsel, Mr. C. A. Smith. After dinner, Mr. Smith being still absent, Mr Brinson was requested by the court to defend. The defendant plead guilty to robbery in two cases and the third was nolled.

In the case of Kirkpatrick vs. Ward, in which judgment was rendered on Friday for plaintiff, Mr. Artz stated that the defendant, Ward, had not been treated fairly in the matter, and commented severely upon the action of Ward's attorney, who was sick and not able to reply. He requested that the default and judgment be set aside, but after half an hour's discussion of the matter pro and con, the judgment was allowed to stand. Mr. Artz gave notice of an appeal to the supreme court.

People vs. Sackerts; set for trial April 4, at 9 a. m.

The property taken by Wingfield from the prosecuting witness, Baker, was ordered returned, and the watch taken by Harrington, who was convicted a few days since, was also ordered returned.

Adjourned until Monday.

Take your girl to the "April Fool" entertainment on April 3 at 8 p. m. and get acquainted. Admission free. Bring your pocketbooks well filled.

Earthquake in New Hampshire.

CONTOOCOOK, N. H., March 29.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt last night at 10 o'clock here and in several surrounding towns.

A Disabled Steamer.

LONDON, March 29.—The steamer City of Paris arrived off Crook Haven at 9 a. m. Her machinery is disabled. She was towed in by the steamer Aldersgate from Galveston.

Strike in Catalonia.

MADRID, March 29.—Forty thousand employes in the factories in Catalonia have struck. A conference is being held with the employers with a view to the adjustment of the differences. The strikers are quiet.

Attempted Assassination.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 29.—An attempt was made near Silas to-day to kill a son of the late General Corona, who was himself some time ago the victim of an assassin. The intended victim escaped, but a lady was hit and killed.

STILL LOWER RATES.

Via Santa Fe Route, commencing Tuesday, March 25th.

Chicago (First-class)	$15 60
Chicago (Second-class)	12 50
St. Louis	12 50
Kansas City	7 60

A proportionate reduction to all Eastern points. Call at ticket office in the Opera House block. c-24-tf

CUT RATES.

The Great Rock Island Route offers the following rates: Kansas City, $7.50; St. Joseph, $7.50; St. Louis, $12.50; Chicago, first class, $15.50; second class, $12.50. W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Passenger Agent, c-19-tf Telephone 97. No. 12 Pike's Peak ave.

THE BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Offers to the travelling public between Denver and Chicago and Denver and St. Louis, the advantage of two (2) splendidly equipped through trains daily, passing en route via Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City, Quincy, Hannibal, Burlington and all intermediate points.

The Burlington equipment is made up of Pullman Palace Sleeping cars, reclining seat chair cars, free, the famous C. B. & R. Dining cars, and large roomy day coaches. To enjoy the advantages of through trains, quickest time and sure connections, ask your ticket agent for tickets via the Burlington Route. b-1-tf

NEW SANTA FE TRAIN.

The Canon City-Denver train announced, will commence running Sunday, March 30th, and for our citizens will be equivalent to two additional trains for the reason that they pass at this point, giving a train to Denver, also to Pueblo and Canon City at 3.55 p. m. The cars are new and will be the handsomest local train in Colorado.

DINING CARS.

Commencing Monday, March 24th, the Great Rock Island Route, will put into service on its elegant Vestibuled Limited trains, three new dining cars, Ponce de Leon, Del Monte and Raymond, thus making dining car service over the entire line. These cars are made especially for the Colorado Line, and no expense nor pains has been spared to make them the most complete and best equipped. Ticket office, No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone 97. c-19-tf

MARRIED.

LAW-RUSSELL—At the residence of the bride's parents, No. 110 S. Weber street, on Tuesday evening, March 25, by Rev. A. C. Peck, Mr. David F. Law to Miss Bessie Russell, both of this city.

WANTED.

WANTED—Waitress with good recommendations. Apply Monday morning between 9 and 11 a. m. and 1 and 3 p. m., at 20 Cache la Poudre Street. 1t

WANTED—Two first class tinners. Apply Rouse & Heyse, 107 E. Huerfano. c-30-tf

WANTED—Dressmaking by the day by first class modiste. Can furnish good seamstress if desired. 217 South Weber. 1t

WANTED A stenographer and typewriter, of good business ability, desires work; owns a Caligraph; excellent references. Address "Stenographer, 1124 Fifteenth Street, Denver." c-30-4t

WANTED—Two connecting rooms on ground floor; good location; bath preferred. Address Mrs. L. M. Reid, Alta Vista. c-30-3t

WANTED By a good baker and cook, work in a boarding house or camp. Address E. G., this office. c-30-2t

WANTED At once a reliable man on sheep ranch. Address box 793, city. 1t

WANTED An efficient girl for general housework. Enquire at 11 S. Weber. c30-tf

WANTED A quick buyer for lots 1 and 2, Bongu's subdivision. This is a very desirable corner; facing south and east, on Tejon St., only three blocks north of College reservation. Price $6000. Chas L. Tutt & Co., 102 N. Tejon Street. c-29-tf

WANTED To buy at once from owner a residence lot in north or east part of city. Address to-day, X, Postoffice box 406. 1t

WANTED Situation to do housework or laundry work. Apply over Hemenway's Grocery. 1t

WANTED Dressmakers; 5 waist and 3 skirt hands. Good pay to those who understand their business. Apply 30 N. Tejon st. c-28-2t

WANTED—To borrow $1200 or $1500 at 8 per cent for three years; first-class security. Address E. &. C. Gazette office. c-28 t

WANTED—Will go out by hour or day at housework. 217 S. Weber st. c-27-2t

WANTED Dining room girl at the Elk hotel. c-27-tf

WANTED Men or women wishing situations as nurses, please leave name and address at Robinson's drug store. c-27-3t

WANTED Female help. A good girl to do general house work. Apply, with reference, room 27, Alta Vista hotel, from 2 to 3 p m. c-26-tf

WANTED In a family of two, second girl, must be good waitress. Apply 421 N. Cascade ave. c-24-3t

WANTED Large clean rags at the Gazette office.

WANTED A. N. Peale Employment agent, 104 S. Tejon St., up stairs, at the old stand. c-1-tf

WANTED, J. M. HARDEN, Employment Agent, 31 East Huerfano Street. a-21-tf

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Furnished cottage of five rooms, and bath. Central. Inquire of D. Ashby. c-9-tf

TO RENT—A few pleasant rooms with board at 310 East Kiowa. 1

TO RENT—Furnished, the Episcopal rectory. A. H. Cannon, Room 7, Nichols Block. c-29-tf

TO RENT 2 rooms with bath 118 E. Pike's Peak ave. b-19-tf

TO RENT—Three furnished rooms, suitable for light housekeeping. 502 High Street corner Oak. c-30-10t

TO RENT—Boarding house. A furnished house; north side; splendid location; boarders will remain; rent very moderate. Apply W. J. Foster, 104 Pike's Peak ave. c-9-tf

TO RENT—Three unfurnished rooms, 18 S. Wahsatch ave. c-28-2t

TO RENT—7 room house 905 N. Wahsatch, nicely furnished; hot and cold water bath. Apply to F. Halliday, P. O. box 765, or office Union Ice and Coal company. c-27-tf

TO RENT—Bright sunny rooms, with board, at $6.00 per week; private family, 11 South Wahsatch ave. c-26-tf

TO RENT—A large front room, newly furnished, $10, at 214 E. Costilla st. c-26-4t

TO RENT—Farm lands in large or small quantity at Palmer Lake, to lease. London Investment Co., Denver. c-28-7t

TO RENT—The Misses Price have a few bright sunny furnished rooms at 210 N Cascade ave. c-23-7

TO RENT One new nine room house with every modern convenience, on Cascade avenue, above the college; two houses of three rooms each; one of five and one of eight rooms. Edward Ferris, 104 Pike's Peak ave. c-23-tf

TO RENT One large room in rear of my store; also two rooms over store. R. R. Griswold, 28 Pike's Peak avenue. c-22-tf

TO RENT—Two upright pianos and organs. Apply to James Duncan. c-30-tf

REAL ESTATE!

Insurance and Loans,

No. 12 N. Tejon—Bank Building.

Headquarters for the Booming

NORTH .:. END .:. ADDITION

AND

North Colorado Springs.

Nearly every lot in Edwards' Addition has been sold during the last month. You cannot get lots on Nevada Avenue or Tejon in this Addition for less than $1000. Compare prices in the NORTH END ADDITION lying just north, and SEAVEY'S ADDITION, for which we are sole agents. Prices here are 20 per cent. lower than in adjoining property, and every lot in the North End Addition has water.

LOOK AT

NORTH COLORADO SPRINGS!

Unsurpassed for Location and Prices.

THEN IF YOU WANT

Business Property!

I Have the Best for Sale.

50x190	On Tejon, only two blocks north of Pike's Peak Avenue.
90x180	On Bijou between Tejon and Nevada, the best business bargain in the city. Here is the price for ten days only. Compare this with other business properties for sale $18,500.
100x190	On Tejon, only three blocks from Pike's Peak Ave., A BARGAIN has a house of 22 rooms, baths etc.; will rent for $200 per month.
50x190	Nevada Ave. Finest on Nevada.
30x70	Nevada a snap; it will go quick.

LOOK AT

Wood Avenue Lots!

Only $950, Under Ditch.

A. J. DENTON,

Bank Block, 12 N. Tejon Street.

TO RENT—Rooms with or without board, block east of Postoffice. Very desirable. 107 South Nevada. c-19-tf

TO RENT—Furnished house of eight rooms; location central. Inquire of Heim & Co. c-13-tf

TO RENT—At No. 5 S. Weber St., a handsomely furnished front room. Suitable for two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. c-16-tf

TO RENT—Square and upright pianos and sewing machines. Aiken's Music Store. 1t

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE Phaeton. Inquire 174 Pike's Peak avenue. c-30-tf

FOR SALE—City warrants bearing 8 per cent interest. Colorado Loan and Mortgage Co., Room 15 and 16, New Bank building. c-30-tf

FOR SALE First class business location at Manitou. Address P.O. box 160, Manitou. c-25-5t

FOR SALE Fine buggies, buckboards and fruit wagons. For sale at 118 E. Cucharras street, opposite Alamo park. J. F. Marbury. c-9-1mt

FOR SALE Fine Holstein cow, fresh July 1. 118 San Miguel Street. c-25-tf

FOR SALE A fresh milch cow. Apply at the El Paso house. c-9-tf

FOR SALE—Tools of fine drivers and saddlers at the old Wilbur stable, next to Frame's Veterinary barn on Pike's Peak ave., just east of Weber Street. We also have an experienced hand at clipping and can guarantee the best jobs in this line. a-16-tf

MONEY TO LOAN.

THE Colorado Loan and Mortgage Co. have money constantly on hand to loan on choice real estate security. No delays. Lowest rates. Rooms 15 and 16, New Bank building. a-14-tf

PASTURAGE.

PASTURAGE Good and extensive pasturage for cattle and horses on Hamilton ranch, 7 miles north of town. Apply box 604, city, or at ranch house. c-1-tf

PASTURAGE Good pasturage at Erickson's Ranch, 3 miles south of city; good grass and water. Terms reasonable. Apply Chicago Bakery. a-16-tf

WANTED.

WANTED A situation to do general housework, cooking or laundry work by competent woman, right away. Address 123 N. Cascade avenue. c 29 2t

WANTED A purchaser for two fine lots in D. Russ Woods' addition, facing west. Price $1250 each. Chas. L. Tutt & Co., 102 N. Tejon street.

WANTED—Parties who have bargains to sell in Colorado Springs real estate to list. Chas. L. Tutt & Co., 102 N. Tejon St.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE Corner lot, south and east exposure, West Colorado Springs. Price $[illegible]. Chas. L. Tutt & Co., 102 N. Tejon st. c-29-tf

FOR SALE—Fine corner near centre 100x190. $8500. Chas. L. Tutt & Co.

FOR SALE North Corona st., 7 room house. Price $[illegible]. Chas L. Tutt & Co.

FOR SALE Residence N. Weber St., furnished, room on lot for two other houses. Price $[illegible]; Chas L. Tutt. & Co.

FOR SALE Lot in Mayfair, South and west exposure 100x100 ft. Price, $[illegible]. Chas. L. Tutt & Co.

FOR SALE Colorado Springs residence, furnished, south front, room for another house on lot; nets 10 per cent. Price $6500. Chas. L. Tutt & Co., 102 N. Tejon St.

TO RENT.

TO RENT 8 room house desirable location, north furnished south exposure. Bath, laundry, stable, etc. Price $65. Chas L. Tutt & Co.

TO RENT—3 room house at $10. Chas L. Tutt & Co.

PASTURAGE

[illegible] Acres 8 miles from town good improvements. Price $[illegible]. Chas. L. Tutt & Co.

A LONG FELT WANT

Soon to be Supplied.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

REFRESHMENT .:. PARLORS.

The original Vienna Coffee.
Philadelphia Ice Cream.
Huyler's New York Ice Cream Soda Water.
Finest Imported French Candies
Cakes, Fruits and Nuts.
Orders for Cream and Cakes for private families and parties supplied at short notice.

Wright & Watson,

(Late of Philadelphia)

No. 17 NORTH TEJON ST.

BROADMOOR

Invest in any Colorado Springs Real Estate and you will make money. A prudent man, however, will compare before deciding. You are asked to compare the Prices and all the other advantages of THE NORTH END ADDITION, with everything else offered. Principal office, No. 12 North Tejon Street.

KNOB * HILL * ADDITION

AFFORDS SUPERB BUILDING SITES,

Commanding a Fine View of the Mountains and of the City.

HIGH GROUND. NATURAL DRAINAGE. FREEDOM FROM SMOKE & DUST.

WATER MAINS AND ABUNDANT WATER SUPPLY.

THE MARTIN AND McGOVNEY DITCH NOW BEING CONSTRUCTED WILL FURNISH IRRIGATING WATER.

This fine property is only one and one-half miles from the COURT HOUSE, and a trifle over one mile from the UNION DEPOT. The contracts have now been let for the construction and equipment of the NEW ELECTRIC MOTOR LINE through this addition, work thereon is now being pushed as rapidly as men and money can make it go; and within ninety days you can ride from the business centre of the City to KNOB HILL in seven minutes, in handsome new cars propelled and lighted by Electricity.

The Colorado Springs Improvement Company owning this property have contracted for the construction of SEVERAL FINE DWELLING HOUSES, to be built within a year, to cost not less than $5,000 and upwards each.

These and other improvements soon to follow ensure a quick and substantial advance in values, and the permanent prosperity of KNOB HILL.

CHOICE LOTS AND BLOCKS CAN NOW BE SECURED AT LOW PRICES AND ON EASY TERMS.

CALL ON ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT, OR ON

The Colorado Springs Improvement Comp'y

AT THE OFFICE OF A. A. McGOVNEY OR

E. J. EATON.

GILLIS BROS. & WALSH,

Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS and MOULDINGS

[illegible]

KNEEZELL & VERMEHREN,

[illegible] Manufacturers

OF

FINE MEXICAN TOBACCO.

A full line of Smoker's Articles. [illegible]

THOMAS, SHEPARD & SEARING,

[illegible]

No. 18 N. TEJON ST. [illegible]

COLORADO SPRINGS

Sewing and Mending BUREAU.

[illegible]

M. CONWAY

Has just received a full line of

Boots & Shoes!

[illegible]

Pike's Peak Ave.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible] will be received by [illegible] District No. 31, until 12 o'clock noon, [illegible] at Wood's [illegible] Park [illegible] W. C. SAUNDERS

[illegible]

M. O. SWIGHER.

[illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.COM

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.,
March [illegible]

[illegible] 8 a. m. .... [illegible]
[illegible] 8 p. m. .... [illegible]
[illegible] .... [illegible]
[illegible] temperature .... [illegible]
[illegible] temperature .... [illegible]
[illegible] of temperature 33.0
[illegible] of Weather .... Partly Cloudy
Precipitation 0

W. S. MILLER, Corp. Signal Corps.

Mr. Feltwell will open the Grand View hotel April 1st.

The spring vacation in the public schools begins Monday.

Mr. T. F. Clifford is preparing a fire escape for the Odd block.

Geo. R. Buckman has removed his office to room 56 in the Bank block.

Judge A. H. Pattison of Denver arrived in the city yesterday and is a guest of Prof. Pattison and family.

The plat and statement of the Crabb Ditch No. 2 was filed yesterday with the county clerk by G. N. Crabb.

Mrs. Wolf, of 216 East Huerfano street, left yesterday with her children for the east and will be absent visiting friends for about six months.

Mr. W. H. Goshen during the past week purchased the residence of G. P. Boone on East Pike's Peak avenue. The price paid was about $1500.

Francis & O'Brien on Friday sold two valuable lots in the north part of the city, on the corner of Wahsatch and Uintah, to Mrs. S. E. Hayward.

At the First Presbyterian church Mr. Black will preach morning and evening. In the evening the subject will be "The Revision of the Confession of Faith."

Mrs. Dr. Rowe has leased the room now occupied by her parlor and office on Tejon street, and it will be opened as a restaurant. Attention is called to the advertisement in another column.

Services of the South Congregational church to-day at the Lincoln annex school building, South Cascade, at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m., conducted by the pastor, Rev. M. D. [illegible] Sunday school convenes at 9.45 a. m.

Services at the First Congregational church at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. The pastor, Rev. James B. Gregg, will preach both morning and evening. In the evening will be given the last in the course of sermons on "The Three Best Things in the World."

Rev. M. T. Lamb, who speaks to-day night at Weber hall on "Mormonism," is without doubt the best posted man in the United States on the subject he discusses. He has lectured on the subject in our [illegible] principal cities and pulpits, and is warmly commended by many eminent [illegible].

Thursday of last week being the poorest day in six weeks for the livery business on account of the cold and wind, Mr. [illegible], proprietor of the Buckeye livery, has very generously offered to donate the proceeds of another day a week or two later for the benefit of the South Congregational church.

Mr. L. B. Farrar, whose advertisement appears in another column, has recently established an agency for the Covenant Mutual Benefit association in this city. Mr. Farrar is a good business man and a pleasant man with whom to transact business. He will properly attend to all business placed in his hands.

The El Paso County Teachers' Library association is now ready to open its books to the public. Any person is eligible to membership who pays fifty cents a year to the library fund. The library will be open from 2 to 4 o'clock every Saturday at the county superintendent's office and books may be kept three weeks.

Baptist church, Rev. Richard Montague, pastor. Services in Weber hall, corner of Weber and Kiowa streets at 11 a. m. In the evening Mr. Lamb, who is a distinguished authority on Mormonism and author of the famous book "The Golden Bible," will deliver an address on "Mormonism, and How to do Away With It."

The Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor of the First M. E. church will give a concert in their church next Saturday evening. The programme will consist of vocal and instrumental music and is being prepared by Madame Dorego, which insures success. Tickets will be sold by the members of the society at 25 cents each.

Perhaps the finest piece of frescoing ever done in this city is that in the corner store of the Hagerman block, to be occupied by Van Patten Bros. as a drug store. The work was done by the firm of Geo. Cant & Co., of this city. It is a light blue, with clouds and flowers and humming birds at intervals through the flowers. The style is what is known as the modern mural decoration. Colorado Springs is to be congratulated that it possesses such artists in this line of work.

By an agreement which has just been made, the Salt Lake Trotting association will hold its meeting as one of those of the circuit of which the El Paso county association is a member. This meeting completes the Rocky Mountain circuit for 1890, making seventeen meetings from May to October, with premiums for trotting, pacing and running amounting to at least $130,000. The points at which meetings are to be held are Denver, (two meetings), Pueblo (two meetings), Colorado Springs, Boulder and Fort Collins, Colorado; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Salt Lake City and Ogden, Utah, and Deer Lodge, Missoula, Anaconda, Butte and Helena, Mont.

Two weeks ago Dr. Gunsaulus gave his lecture on Savonarola to aid the fund for the Girls' Hall of the college. Not only was his generosity appreciated, but he found an enthusiastic audience who will gladly hear him next Tuesday evening when he lectures on "A Chapter in the History of Liberty" in the Presbyterian church. The ladies of the Educational society felt warranted in engaging Dr. Gunsaulus for this lecture, feeling [illegible] that an interest in him and in the good work they are planning will together make it profitable financially, as it is [illegible] to be in every other respect. [illegible] for sale at the [illegible] book store.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for [illegible].

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers.
No. 7 Cascade Ave. Telephone No. 16.
d 5 tf

While in the Eastern markets, undersigned contracted for five hundred Chamber Suites of different lines. Since January the first, we have sold for the Alamo Hotel, 85 suites, The Barker House, 47 suites, The Glockner Sanitarium, 30 suits, which together with a number of other large and small bills will run the [illegible] to more than two hundred suites. Our experience and knowledge of the business and acquaintance in the market guarantee our purchases on the lowest possible basis, and it must be apparent to everybody that a firm that can buy and sell in such quantities can buy for 10, 15 and 20 dollars per suite less than the dealer who orders in small lots, and who does not agree to dispose of any certain number of suites.

We have been in the Mercantile business for 15 years, through all kinds of competition, and the livelier the better for us, as it only demonstrates to the satisfaction of all, that we can not be undersold. So come right along, we do not propose to lose a single customer on any item of General House Furnishings.

Respectfully,
FAIRLEY BROTHERS.

$100 REWARD.

I hereby offer $100 reward for any information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person who started the scandalous reports now being circulated about me.

CHARLES COLLINS.

Guaranteed by B. Barnett, Proprietor of The Antlers. o-24-tf

Miss M. R. Aurand will give an informal opening of Spring and Summer Millinery on Thursday, April 3rd, at 20 East Kiowa St. o-30-2

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March [illegible], 1890.

I hereby announce myself a Candidate for Alderman in the Third ward, subject to the voters of the Third ward, on Tuesday, April 1st. o-23-tf E. C. BARTLETT

Cast-off Clothing bought, 110 S. Tejon. b-18-tf

DEPOT HOTEL.

Table Board $7.00 per week
c8 o31 R. F. CLARK, Proprietor.

Dr. Tucker has removed from 21 N. Tejon St., to Room No. 6, Bank Building. o-16-12

We have removed to No. 107, S. Tejon street, two doors north of postoffice. All are invited to inspect our new quarters. We solicit the trade. Encourage home industry.
o-27-tf CHAS. VOSS & CO.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

Through the earnest solicitation of the people I hereby announce myself candidate for alderman in the Fourth ward, subject to the voters of the Fourth ward on Tuesday, April 1 1890.
o-27 tf A. F. MOORE.

Opening of French patterns at Mrs. H. C. Wright's Millinery parlors, to-day, March 29. 1

NOTICE.

Parties who have failed to make their second payment on La Vergne lots will please do so immediately and save costs of foreclosure.
c [illegible] W. L. SWIFT.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

Mr. A. G. Earle will close out his entire Jewelry stock at auction, commencing Saturday, March 29, at 10 a. m. and 2 and 7 p.m. of each day. c-29 tf

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

As my health will permit my returning east, to [illegible] permanently, I offer on reasonable terms, the stock, fixtures and lease of my jewelry business; also the stock, fixtures and lease of the Consolidated Stationery Co. Fine store and location; large and profitable business.
c-tf A. G. EARLE, Colorado Springs.

It will pay you to call on L. E. Ewinell & Co., Bank building, second floor, room 11. They will show listed Real Estate at reasonable prices in very choice location. Carriage always in attendance to show property. c-73-tf

REAL ESTATE IS BOOMING.

EDWARD FERRIS
Has Bargains for Everybody.
Inside Property. Outside Property.
Improved and Unimproved.
104 Pike's Peak Avenue.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
b-78-tf

[illegible] Pedaline Ointment at night for sore, aching, rheumatic and sweating feet. Try it, ye wonder[illegible]. Price 25 cents each. For sale at [illegible] drug store. o-18-1m*

PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.

E. R. Ayres, 121 Pike's Peak ave. c 26-6*

Miss Rosabell Inskeep, recently teacher of French at California college, Oakland, Cal., wants pupils in that language. Correct pronunciation and conversational drill specialties. Call on or address her at 111 E. Boulder street. c-20-3t

Soda water with pure fruit juices at Church's drug store. o-5-tf

THE ENTIRE PAINT STOCK OF THE NEWTON PAINT CO., OF 23 N. TEJON ST., WILL BE FOUND AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEWTON LUMBER CO., ON CASCADE AVE., SOUTH OF ANTLERS, WHERE THEY CARRY A COMPLETE STOCK OF BRUSHES, GLASS, OIL AND ALL KINDS OF PAINTS, CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS AND PLASTER HAIR AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. b-23-tf

PERKINS & HOLBROOK,
LEADING CLOTHIERS,
New Bank Building.

If you have a house to rent or sell leave word at Ashby's jewelry store. Open until 8 o'clock evening. a-11-tf

SUNSHINE COAL.

Sunshine coal for domestic use, for grate, furnace and range it is unequaled. Lump and nut size furnished in any quantity.
C. R. CRITCHELL.
Telephone 59. 112 Pike's Peak
k 20-tf

Order books for Maitland and Franceville coal, at R. Hillhouse, 109 N. Tejon; Knapp's news stand, 1st door south of Postoffice.
UNION ICE & COAL CO.
Telephone 31. b-31-tf

Try House Nut and Lump Coal. It will please. Wm. Lennox. Telephone 89. b-13-tf

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's.

EASTER OPENING!

OF

Spring and Summer

MILLINERY!

On Wednesday and Thursday,
April 2d and 3d, at

MISS C. A. BACHELDOR'S,
106 Pike's Peak Ave.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL,

B. H. Feltwell, Prop'r.
Corner Cascade Ave. and Kiowa St.
Facing the Mountains.
Table Board $7.00.
c30-1m

L. B. FARRAR,
AGENT FOR THE
Covenant Mutual Benefit Ass'n.
LOSSES PAID, $2,[illegible],618 12. | OFFICE WITH D. A. ROBBINS.
12

NOTICE.

On April 1st next we will be in our elegant and commodious new office, No. 1½ North Tejon Street, new Bank Block. Our aim shall be in the future, as it has been in the past, to please our clients. Our rule is, and the public will so find it, to buy and sell property in a strictly equitable manner.

In the next issue we will give you a list of properties worth looking into.

McIntyre & Meier

Real Estate, Insurance
AND
MORTGAGES.
Opera House Block.

Chicago Store.

KIOWA STREET WEST OF TEJON STREET

Spring Millinery.

School Hats and Shade Hats only 25 cents. Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Underwear. A full line of Fancy Goods, Toys and all kinds of material for Fancy work.

Stamping done to order.

P. ERICKSON. b-14-tf

No. 9 North Tejon St.

MATTHEW KENNEDY,

No. 9 North Tejon St.

Real Estate ✢ Insurance ✢ Loans ✢ Collections

AGENT FOR AUSTIN BLUFF LOTS. The finest suburban residence location combining view of mountain and plain in the state. Beautiful parks, overgrown with large pine trees; unequalled as a health location; pure air, pure water, no smoke, no dust, plenty of sunshine. Lots in this beautiful suburb are large size, from one to four acres, being thus well adapted for fine residences. Only twenty minutes drive from center of our city. This property is the eastern terminus of the Electric Street Car line now being constructed, and will be completed within the next 60 days, to the east of our city. With this rapid transit line, lots in this beautiful locality will be much more acceptable than lots nearer the city on the ordinary horse car line. Do not fail to examine this property before purchasing.

ALSO AGENT for the most desirable lots in Boulder Heights Addition. We handle only first class properties, and can guarantee satisfaction in every case. Buy only the best. If it does not pay you to invest in a desirable locality it certainly will not pay you to invest at all. Choice properties, improved and unimproved, in all parts of the city.

Choice Lots for Sale in the North End Additions.

LOTS ON CASCADE AVENUE from $250 upward. The Street Car Line is now extended to these additions, and parties looking for low priced homes on the main avenue of our city should examine these properties at once.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Protect yourself against any shock from the sound of the "Fire Alarm!" by calling at No. 9 North Tejon Street and getting your Property INSURED. Low Rates and First-Class Companies only represented, All Losses promptly and fairly adjusted.

FOR RENT. Unfurnished.

House eight large rooms, North Weber street newly papered throughout, furnace heat, large closets, bath, etc., complete. Also good barn and carriage house.

Three room house East Kiowa street, $16

Six room house, North Tejon street. 30

3 room house, South Tejon Street, in good condition. 12

Six room house, North Tejon Street, south of College reservation. 31

House six rooms, North Weber Street, near Cache a Poudre Street. 30

Offices—The finest offices in Midland block [illegible]

FURNISHED.

Very desirable seven room cottage with bath room, closets, etc., also good carriage house, on Platte avenue, fronting Acacia Park.

Very desirable 10 room house, North Weber Street. This house is almost new, never has been rented, and is in first class condition. Corner lot, south and west front.

Very desirable house, 12 rooms, bath room, good barn and carriage house. Corner lot, south and west front on North Cascade Avenue. This property has never been rented and is in first class shape and fully furnished. Will be rented from March 5th for six months at low rental to desirable tenant.

FOR SALE.

Very desirable property, South Tejon street, fronting on the Park, lot 50x190. House of 12 rooms, with all modern conveniences. Can readily be rented so as to realize 10 per cent. on the price asked for the property.

New House 4 Rooms.

FOR SALE.

One of the most desirable corners on North Nevada avenue, south and east front, lot 100x190, with large growth of shade and fruit trees. This property is under the ditch and parties wishing a choice location, should examine it.

Good 5 Room House. Corner lot, Corona st., $2,000; one-half cash, balance on time.

Good 5 room house, cellar, etc., S. Nevada ave. Full lot, $[illegible].

House 4 large rooms, East Pike's Peak avenue. Full size lot, south front—very desirable location for investment, only $[illegible].

Five-room house, Weber street, in good condition $[illegible].

House 5 rooms, bath, etc., on Pike's Peak avenue. This property can be bought at a bargain.

FOR SALE.

Bargains—In North Weber street, lots under ditch.

Two of the most desirable corners on North Nevada ave, each 100x190, south and east front.

House 6 rooms, bath, good closets, cellar and carriage house. Cheap at $4000.

ACRE TRACTS One piece of 4½ acres near the Institute, and only a short distance from the proposed "Electric Car Line." Also a 3½ acre tract between Platte avenue and Boulder Street. Either of these tracts can be bought at a price that will double within six months.

One of the Finest Residences North Nevada ave., 100x190, house 9 rooms, bath, etc.

Two choice lots, North Nevada. Party anxious to sell.

FOR SALE.

The most desirable business property on Tejon street. Parties looking for investment in business property should examine this before buying.

The most desirable lots on Institute and Boulder Heights.

Desirable corner lot, 100x190, Cascade [illegible]nue, with 5 room house. Room for several additional small houses. Good location to rent.

Very desirable house, North Weber street. Seven large airy rooms. Also good closets, bath room. Open fires, etc., complete. This can be sold either furnished or unfurnished.

Seven room house, South Tejon street, near the Park. This house is almost new. Very convenient location. Offered at low price.

Call at my Office for Location, Prices, etc. We will cheerfully Show you Property.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, Real Estate Dealer, No. 9 North Tejon Street.

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR

JOHN LENNOX!

The Furniture Dealer.

m19-1y

SIMEON J. DUNBAR,

REAL ✢ ESTATE!

Headquarters for the Best Property in the North part of city. For Sale in Edwards' Addition, just south of North End Addition.

Several blocks of the best residence lots on both sides of Tejon street and Nevada avenue, on line of horse cars, between Columbia and Fontanero streets. All streets 100 feet or 140 feet wide. Corner lots 100x190 feet; inside lots 50x190. These lots will always be in the best residence part of the city. They are now offered lower than any other residence lots equally well located, and present selling prices must advance on account of rapid improvements, and many first class houses now building and other fine residences soon to be built in that vicinity.

Call at office for information and plat.

SIMEON J. DUNBAR,
Financial Agent, No. 4 North Nevada Ave.
Second Door North of Pike's Peak Avenue. 1-17 tf

Ladies' Fine Shoes!

o

My line of D. Armstrong & Co.'s Ladies' Fine Shoes are the best in the city and the prices the lowest. Call and see if it is not so. I am the sole agent for the Adjustable Ankle Supporting Corset Shoe for Children just the thing for children learning to walk, or with weak ankles.

E. F. GRISWOLD,
a-5 1y 26 Pike's Peak Ave., Next to New Bank Block.

FOR SALE
FOR SALE
FOR SALE
FOR SALE
FOR SALE
Properties in every addition to the city, and in Colorado City, Grand View and Manitou. Please call and examine my lists before buying. Perhaps I have the very thing you want.
A. H. COMMAN,
Room 7, Nichols Block, Colorado Springs.

"Just What We Have Wanted."

A Good Carpet Cleaning Establishment.

S. B. DIRLAM will take up, clean and relay carpets, rugs, etc., or if requested will clean carpets without taking them up. Also clean wall paper and frescoed walls. Is a reliable gentleman and has years of experience in this business. Will renew colors and remove all stains, grease, etc., and not destroy the color.

Orders may be left at F. E. ROBINSON'S DRUG STORE.
TELEPHONE 4. o-28-5*

JOHN POTTER

13 1-2 S. Tejon St.

Real ✢ Estate!

INSURANCE!

MONEY TO LOAN!

12-tf

IRON, WIRE & STEEL

Fencing!

Lawn Ornaments, Window Guards, Crestings, Hitching Posts, Fountains and all kinds of

Architectural ✢ Iron ✢ Goods.

Wm. W. Hassell,
24 W. HUERFANO ST., COLO. SPRINGS.
c-16 1m

H. I. REID,
City Engineer and County Surveyor,
J. S. LUCRAFT, Deputy.
F. W. HOWBERT, Deputy.
Surveys [illegible] and [illegible] estimates given on [illegible] work. b-6-tf
[illegible]

S. T. WICKS,
Contractor for Sewers and Waterworks.
o Dealer in o
FITTINGS AND SPECIALS.
Box 727, Colorado Springs. k-3-tf

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

We have put on sale during the last week a great many very new and elegant Wool and Silk Dress Goods. Special patterns in China and Wash Silks. French Challies, all new shades and patterns.

Kid Gloves, all qualities, from 4 to 30 button lengths.

Special bargains in Hosiery and Spring Underwear.

Our stock of Embroideries and Laces is unusually large and contains an endless variety of new and rare patterns.

Come and see us when you want Carpets. We are showing as complete a line as can be found in the state. Foreign and Domestic Rugs in great variety at very low prices.

GIDDINGS BROTHERS & BENT.

Following Our Grand Opening

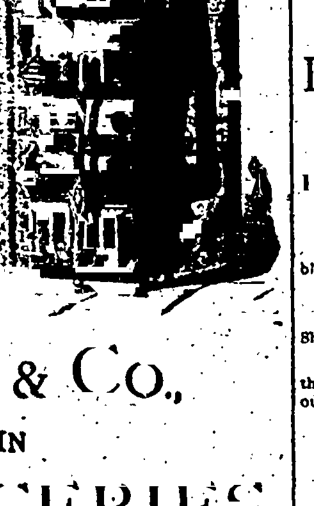
We offer the most complete assortment of Kid Gloves, Hosiery and Underwear we have ever shown. Foster Lacing Gloves in 5 and 7 hook in Suede and Glace finish; 4 and 5 button French Kid Gloves, all styles and prices.

A Special Bargain in Hosiery This Week.

We also offer a complete assortment of Ladies' Shirt and Blouse Waists, in Cotton, Wool and Silk a great variety of prices. Do not fail to pay a visit to our Carpet Department. We make prices, others follow.

WILBUR & WOLF,

No. 22 South Tejon Street.



Bay State FURNACE!

Latest Production of Oldest Manufacturer of Furnaces in the United States.

Both Portable and Brick Set.
Burns Soft or Hard Coal, or Coke.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Contracts Taken for Furnace Work
Inquiries Solicited.

G. S. BARNES & SON.

J. C. KING & Co.,

DEALERS IN

FANCY, IMPORTED AND STAPLE GROCERIES.

A SPECIALTY MADE OF FANCY GOODS.

TELEPHONE No. 83. NO. 111 N. TEJON STREET.

WALL ✢ PAPER!

In all Styles and Qualities, at

GEORGE CANT & COMPANY'S

No. 102 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Get Our Prices Before Purchasing Elsewhere

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

A fine lot in Green Mountain Falls at a sacrifice if taken soon.

Lots in Orrin Addition the cheapest lots in the city on installments, $50 down, balance $15 per month.

Hotel of 14 rooms, in Manitou; good location, furnished throughout, pays in rent 16 per cent on purchase price; property sure to advance in value; easy terms. This is a rare bargain, $7500

A fine property on N. Cascade avenue, $6000

Insurance in First Class Companies, at Lowest Possible Rates.

Hemenway & Wentz,

NO. 115 S. TEJON ST. b-23-tf

S. N. FRANCIS, Notary Public.
J. G. O'BRIEN, Attorney-At-Law.

Francis & O'Brien

Real Estate

A SPECIAL LIST.

New 7 room house, East Kiowa. A bargain.
Desirable corner on East Huerfano.
New 7 room house, East Platte ave., a bargain.
House and lot, North Corona. Easy terms.
House and lot, West Costilla.
11 room house, North Nevada. Fine location.
New 3 room house, East Bijou. A bargain.
7 room house, garden, fruit trees, etc., lot 178x214. Cheap.
Lot on West Cucharras, 50x190. Improved.
Two business Properties on North Tejon.
Choice corner lot, North Wahsatch, 100x190.
Corner lot, North Weber, southeast front.
Two lots, North Weber, Edward's addition.
House and lot, Colorado ave., West Colorado Springs.
Three houses on Grand avenue, West Colorado Springs.
Corner Pike's Peak and Spruce, Parrish's addition. 100x190.
3 lots on East Kiowa, Bristol's addition.
Southwest corner Bijou and Wahsatch.
Southwest corner Weber and Kiowa, 100x190.
Choice corner and inside lots, Parrish's Add.
Choice corner and inside lots, West Colorado Springs.
Lot, south front, Dale, 75x150.

126 Pike's Peak Avenue.
Carriage Always in Attendance to Show Property.

C. E. Emery & Co.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
(TRADE MARK.)

HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS

Bank Block—1st Door from Corner Pike's Peak Ave.

DUNLAP & CO., NEW YORK HATS!

The Best Hats Made.

Fine and Medium Stiff and Soft Hats, in Fancy and Staple shapes, from the most reliable makers.

French and English Hosiery, French and English Underwear.

Outing Shirts, in Scotch Flannels. Madras Scotch Cheviots and all Silk. White Dress Shirts, Tennis Suits, white and Fancy Vests, Bath Robes.

We do not care to use much space in extolling the merits of our goods, but merely say that those who pay us a visit will feel that the time has been well spent. It is a pleasure to show our goods.

CUT RATES!

VIA

The Great Rock Island Route!

Commencing Monday, March 10th.

KANSAS CITY .... $ 7 50
ST. JOSEPH .... 7 [illegible]
ST. LOUIS 12 50
CHICAGO (First-Class) 15 50
CHICAGO (Second-Class) 12 50

W. W. WOOD, Ticket Agent,
No. 12 Pike's Peak Ave.
Telephone 9[illegible]. c tf

GERMAN SOCIALISM.

Castelar Writes About the Kaiser and German Socialism.

The International Conference and the Labor Question.

Some Hard Blows Dealt at the Emperor of the Fatherland.

[Copyrighted 1890 by Theodore Stanton.]

MADRID, March 13. We must go back to the times of the Roman emperors for a parallel on the throne to the arbitrariness, or to speak plainly, the mad and wilful caprice manifested by the German emperor in his recent socialistic action. Monarchs and monarchies at all times move in wonderful and eccentric orbits. He who should have ventured to assert that the very essence and extract of monarchy would one day enter into the service of socialism, would infallibly have met with a contemptuous rebuff Yet this is an undeniable fact. The German emperor declares himself a convert to socialism and convenes an international conference, a sort of ecumenical council of labor, charged with solving the social problem to the best of its ability. Among the princes of the house of Brandenburgh there has always been observed an hereditary bias, an irrepressible tendency to realize, from the heights of the throne, the fantasies of utopianism ingrained in our weak nature. To go no further back, I would point out how William II, great grandfather to the reigning monarch, proposed to himself to realize a religious utopia, just as the present emperor aspires to realize a socialistic one."

In the days of my youth European conservatives trembled at the name of the International Workingmen's association and were for putting it down by brutal repression. At this hour, the very monarchs who all along persecuted the International, join this new International, this International conference, at the instigation of the most powerful and reactionary of them all. People there are who affirm that this idea has been matured in accord with Bismarck, while others assert that it has been conceived in opposition to him. Who shall say? But this much is sure: Bismarck abandons the ministry of commerce, whose function it is to treat of questions such as those touched upon in the recent rescripts of the emperor, and confines himself to the chancellorship, which gives him the supreme direction of foreign affairs.

Let us recapitulate the facts. Impelled by the endless vexations to which labor associations and their confused policies exposed their free republic, the members of the federal council of [illegible] organized a European conference, inviting the representatives of the different governments to study the problem presented by the condition of labor While the Swiss government is sending out its invitations and is awaiting their acceptance, the German reichstag rejects the imperial project of a law against the socialists, and the day for the election of a new reichstag being at hand the business interests of Germany were thought to be threatened. The emperor in so sore a strait knows not what saint to invoke and so plagiarizes the idea of the Swiss congress, an idea practicable in so modest a state and under so beloved a flag as the republic and standard of Switzerland, a country and a flag to which no wrong can be imputed; but a difficult, if not impracticable idea, in a warlike country like Germany, cowering under the wings of the imperial eagle, drunk with blood and cloyed with human flesh, from whose talons depend the bleeding limbs torn from the noblest people by brutal spoliation and destructive conquests

I cannot say how far the mutual indifference of nations may allow this interference of one power with another to go in regard to questions which so exclusively concern the respective national powers themselves as this labor problem. I divine the response of the nations; some have already replied to the German invitation as I write these lines. But they who are commissioned to represent the peaceable and the free might well address such words as the following to the god of armies: "If your wish be to solve the social problem, disarm, oh lord!" Having so easy and simple an expedient ready to his hand, we fail to comprehend why the emperor should sail forth into the domain of fancy, on the wings of Icarus, and play the part of the redeemer of the poor, like those incendiary prophets who miscarried in the age of religious revolution.

In the age of theocracy the world belonged to the bishops, in the feudal times to the puissant, and during the three centuries preceding the French revolution to the kings. Whosoever seeks to create a world for the masses, for the producers, for the workers, must, if the privilege of caste or feudal, royal or theocratic tradition have set him up on high, begin by doffing his purple and disbanding his army. He must constitute a society of producers in which the rights of man, established on a firm basis, shall insure the employment of all human activity. Such a democratic state, having a broad foundation, would be a living organism to which the two fundamental principles of democracy, liberty and equality would give life.

The secret of the commercial and industrial supremacy which the Saxon world of America indisputably possesses over the Germanic countries of Europe is to be found in the fact that in the former, among republicans, the play of human forces meets with no obstacles on the part of society or the state, whereas every German comes into the world crushed by the weight of an overwhelming power, fettered by the bonds of a legislation that forbids his growth and development, condemned to sacrifice the large and better part of his youth to the army and a portion of his time and labor —the lion's share to the emperor and the empire. To expect that an imperial mechanism like that which exists in Germany, which subjects all things to the antiquated principles of authority, and which condemns all men to a blind obedience, should avail to protect labor and aid the laborer, were to look for wool and silk and honey not to the sheep, the silk worm or the bee, but to the ferocious tiger and the savage lion!

Talk of an improvement in the condition of the workers! We ought first to say to William what the philosopher said to Alexander the Great "Get thee out of my way, for the shadow of thy body robs me of the sun of freedom" A formidable empire, an omnipotent emperor, laws of proscription similar to those of the times of the Pharaohs, a constant state of siege, an obligatory military service most onerous and injurious to production, instruments of war, fire and slaughter in the shape of colossal armaments, the tributes due to Cæsar and his prætorian bands; administrative shackles as irksome as the feudal bonds, an insolent nobility, a decrepit monarchy—all this administrative and political ensemble, which goes by the name of a state of society, makes of the worker an accursed pariah, condemned to toil hopelessly under the cold and barren sky of an absolute and imperial power.

A socialistic movement having points of resemblance with the present movement in Germany, was engendered by the antique world. I refer to the movement of the Roman proletariats against the knights and senators and the populace attached to the form and the traditions of the republic. Well, exactly what William says to his German subjects, bereft of all liberty, the imperial state said to the ancient Latin people, enslaved by their tyrannical Cæsars, Augustus, Tiberius and Caligula styled themselves "Fathers of the country," and under that title they cloaked a marked predilection for the proletariats of Rome, immolating the gladiators for their diversion and executing the patricians to glut their vengeance. But the entire universe subjected to a single city, whole provinces in the keeping of an absolute empire and an imperial senate; stores of corn, which were public property, at the disposal of the masses all this could not avail to satisfy the people, abashed and villified alike in mind and body, and who finally perished miserably, overwhelmed by the eternal contempt of history and mankind

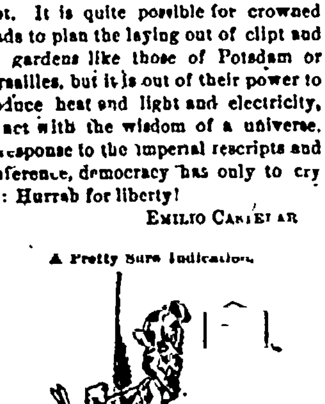
Our Græco-Latin minds can never be able to conceive so self contradictory an idea as that of fighting the socialists and encouraging socialism. When the Apostate sought to root out Christianity, he began by oppressing and persecuting the Christians But while the Cæsar was destroying the Christians, he was not upholding Christianity.

The whole secret of the new socialist doctrine, which in its pride, thinks itself destined to regenerate labor, lies in the substitution for the natural laws, revealed by liberty, of artificial laws, all of which breathe a spirit of reaction Free labor, which it has cost us so much to obtain, free competition, liable like all things human to evil, but on the other hand conducive to such great and beneficial emulation in production, exchanged for the principle of collective property, which is the first term in the series of the evolution of so lofty an institution, the first term of a long series which would eventually put us on a level with primitive and savage tribes—here is the whole of what constitutes the social doctrine, destined, in the estimation of so many utopians, to elevate labor and emancipate the worker.

There is a fraction of society which is completely emancipating itself from the control of the state and freeing itself from all artificial legislation in order to follow its own natural impulses according to its own temperament and constitution. And just as we hold that scientific labor does not stand in need of a state programme, such as existed in the times of the religious and learned castes; just as we hold that art work requires no official rhetoric and poetics, that the religious instinct demands no established church save that luminous one of the human conscience, so do we hold that to give an impulse to labor there needs no application of the imperial spur; that for the distribution of the products of labor, there is wanted no bureaucratic store house. It is enough to have freedom of production, freedom of exchange, freedom of competition in whose virtues and efficaciousness there exist a greater normal regularity and intuitive intelligence than in all the heads of all the emperors put together and their arbitrary rescripts to boot. It is quite possible for crowned heads to plan the laying out of clipt and cut gardens like those of Potsdam or Versailles, but it is out of their power to produce heat and light and electricity, to act with the wisdom of a universe. In response to the imperial rescripts and conference, democracy has only to cry out: Hurrah for liberty!

EMILIO CASTELAR.

A Pretty Sure Indication.



Professor Partridge Mother!

Mrs. Partridge Yes, love.

Professor Partridge You told me the other day that I was getting absent minded?

Mrs. Partridge Yes, love.

Professor Partridge I believe I am, I've put the puppy on my head and fed my wig. Judge.

That Is Within Its Province.

"Are you a member of the Society for Psychical Research?"

"Yes."

"Then I wish you would suggest that it investigate the Psyche knot." New York Sun.

Didn't Expect Callers.

Mistress Mary, why did you not answer the door bell a short time ago?

Servant (a recent acquisition) Faith, mum, my friends do not know I am here, and so I didn't expect anybody. Boston Budget.

RUSKIN'S FRANCESCA.

The Simple Story of the Life of a Saintly American.

Helen Zimmern Tells About Ruskin's Heroine, "Sorella."

Glimpses of the Two Brownings, Hawthorne and Others.

[Copyrighted, 1890, by Theodore Stanton.]

FLORENCE, March 10. Among the oldest American residents of the fair Tuscan city of Florence, the "town of flowers," are to be found the lady whom Mr Ruskin first brought forward to public notice in printing her pathetic "Story of Ida" and the mother from whom she has never been separated in her life Frances Alexander, whose name Mr. Ruskin in fondness Italianized into Francesca, the name by which she will go down to posterity, is the daughter of an American painter, whose portraits still adorn many a luxurious New England home. Her mother's grandfather, known far and wide in the United States as "Old Billy Gray" was one of the "kings" of Salem, in the days of its commercial prosperity. It was quite in her early childhood that Miss Alexander accompanied her parents to Florence, Mr. Alexander's health making a change of residence desirable. Here he died and here Miss Alexander has resided ever since. Although she has more than once visited America, she has never lived there, and is hence more cosmopolitan than truly Yankee. She cannot be said to be Italianized. For that, the strain of good old English blood is too strong in her.

It was on the slopes of lovely Bellosguardo, that hill whose view is so exquisitively described by Hawthorne in "The Marble Faun," that Miss Alexander's first youth was passed. Here, in this poetic surrounding, her innate love of the beautiful and tender in nature was developed. The house of residence of the Alexanders was Villa Bricchieri, the same that was also the home of Isa Blagden, the dear friend of the poet couple, Mr. and Mrs Browning; and in later years Constance Fennimore Woolson here pitched her tent The villa has therefore harbored many superior minds and has listened to much animated and spiritual talk. Here then, at "Tuscan Bellosguardo," where, as Mrs. Browning says.

> "We have found it hard,
> Gazing upon earth and heavens, to make
> A choice of beauty."

Francesca Alexander "grew in sun and shine," beloved alike of her richer and poorer neighbors. It was here that she studied drawing with her father, here that she diligently read the "Lives of the Saints," the literature to which she has been indebted for the subjects of some of her loveliest works.

From mere girlhood Francesca acquired the habit of visiting the houses of the poor, a habit familiar enough to Anglo Saxons, but not so common in this Italian land, where the upper classes do not care enough for their poorer brethren and fail a little in true human sympathy. It is not therefore perhaps quite surprising that this habit of Miss Alexander's alarmed the priest of the vicinity and aroused his fears lest the Protestant young lady, with her kindly charming ways, should convert his flock to her creed, and that tracts and proselytizing might be the end of her charitable ways He and his brethren therefore resolved to put an end to these visits, or at least to hinder them to the best of their power; and in those days, and even yet, the power of the Catholic priest over the poor is great. When, however, their intention came to the ears of the inhabitants of Monticelli, the village close to Bellosguardo, well known for miles around Florence for its wild and turbulent population, the young men of the rough little place offered to organize themselves into a bodyguard, and to protect Miss Alexander in her walks, that their families might not be deprived of her kind ministrations. Their rustic chivalry, though deeply appreciated, was declined with thanks by the Alexander family and Francesca continued alone her visits and deeds of charity. Nor was she, we are happy to state, ever hindered or molested in any way. Even the priests must have seen that they need fear naught from this gentle Christian child who went to all alike, Romanist or Protestant, and on whom the only claim for sympathy was suffering or sickness. Indeed Francesca's artistic work was first disposed of for money to obtain additional funds in aid of her poor; nor, to the best of my knowledge, have her earnings ever been spent in any other way.

An anecdote will give an idea of Miss Alexander and of her earlier work, better than any description. When the law of conscription was first promulgated, its hardship was most keenly felt, and many were the ways in which the simple peasants strove to find exemption from it. A young man among her humble friends had a wife and child, whose position, deprived of him, would have been simple destitution. Like many others at that time, Miss Alexander supposed that a personal appeal to King Victor Emmanuel might help the poor woman; and to enforce her petition, she drew a likeness, in pen and ink, (of which she is an absolute mistress) of the young mother with her swaddled baby in her arms. It was exactly like an old picture of the Madonna, the same faithfulness of detail, the same heavenly simplicity of attitude and expression. Mr. Alexander left her petition and the drawing at the Pitti palace in this city, where the king then was, and was told by the chamberlain to come after a certain time, when he should receive an answer. He went. The gentleman who was then at the head of the king's household received him in his private study, where he saw lying on the desk his daughter's drawing. The king, of course, was unable in any way to interfere with the course of the law, while feeling keen regret for the hardship which it caused. When Mr. Alexander rose to take leave he asked for the drawing, but was told that the king would not part with it on any account, and had left particular directions for it to be carefully packed and sent to him at Turin

Miss Alexander's summers, at this time, were nearly all spent at the Abetone, a little spot high in the mountains on the Modena frontier, and it was here among this fine class of peasants, who have preserved all the best traditions of the Italian tongue and Italian literature, that she became acquainted with those lovely songs and *stornelli* which she has illustrated with such loving care. Here also she met the last Tuscan *improvisatrice* Beatrice del Pian degli Ontani, a simple peasant who never learned to read or write, but whose poetry attracted the attention of natives and foreigners alike Americans, especially, were among Beatrice's foreign friends, and her love and admiration for these was expressed in many a rhythmic strain. It should be said that the Alexander family were the first English speaking people who sought the Abetone as a summer resort, and they are well known there and truly loved among "Christ's Folk in the Appenines," as Mr. Ruskin calls them.

As I have said, to the general public Miss Alexander is best known as Francesca, Mr Ruskin's "Sorella," the author of "Ida," of "The Wayside Songs of Tuscany," and of this same "Christ's Folk," lovely simple records of the blameless lives of Italian Christians, perhaps the simplest and humblest of all mankind. Mr. Ruskin became acquainted with Miss Alexander during one of his Florentine visits, his attention having been drawn to her private book of drawings This was an album in which she copied all the Tuscan folk songs, tales and *stornelli*, she could hear of, and illustrated them with her pen, just as the mood and fancy dictated. A goodly volume it had grown to be, and every page was decorated with the most choice and delicate ornamentation, as well as with many a full-page drawing. It was a sort of diary of Francesca's love for her peasant friends, a work that had come direct from her heart and hence appealed to the hearts of others. Mr. Ruskin, as one might expect, was charmed with the book and did not rest until he had purchased it. Miss Alexander's friends have almost the heart to wish he had not done so, it was such a pleasure to them to look at it while it was here, whenever they paid a visit to the artist in her little eyrie, all decorated like some saintly shrine, with *offerings from bosom friends*

Here Miss Alexander sits all day at her work, and beside her may generally be seen Edwige, whom the readers of "Ida" will remember, knitting quietly in her corner, and gazing peacefully out of her large soft eyes, now grown somewhat dim with age. The reproduction of this book, under the name of "Wayside Songs," pretty as it is, gives only a faint idea of the beauty of the original. Then, too, only a fraction of the lovely whole has been reproduced. While every page was covered with flowers and figures, Mr. Ruskin has given the world but a few of the larger of the figure subjects, and none of the exquisite tracing of birds and flowers, and trees around the text. Miss Alexander says, in one of her letters to her "Fratello," speaking of his own drawings, that her father taught her to study and to love the flower and grass.

"I have never known anyone," she writes, "except you and him, who looked at plants just in that way; he had never studied them scientifically, but was never tired of finding out new beauties and wonders in them, and regarded even the most common with deep reverence, saying they showed so plainly the work of the Almighty's hand. I remember, when I was a small child, his explaining to me the meaning and beautiful arrangement of a clover plant with as reverential a feeling and manner as another would have used in explaining a chapter of the Bible."

And all this loving reverence for nature, into the smallest detail, is visible in Francesca's work. It is easy to comprehend how delighted Mr. Ruskin must have been to have found an unconscious disciple in this wonderful girl, who loved truth because it was true and beauty because it was beautiful, without ever having reasoned or theorized on the subject, seeing simply out of her own eyes and not out of those of others. This, let it be said parenthetically, is by no means an easy thing to do nowadays, when every one seems to have a patent pair of spectacles ready to lend their neighbor for a small fee.

The book printed under the title of "Christ's Folk in the Appennines," consists of extracts from the letters written to Mr. Ruskin by Miss Alexander. The style in which they are penned, crystalline in their simple clearness, comes, one cannot help but think, in part from Francesca's extensive study of the "Lives of the Saints," which are also usually written in the same plain straightforward fashion. Some of the narratives are quite beautiful, all are charming, but a few are more poetic than others, and have a deeper meaning. "Lieti Andiamo," the last in the book, telling of the peaceful passing over of Francesca's evangelist pastor, Mr. Rossetti, who died in his own chapel just after singing the hymn of which the burden is "Lieti Andiamo" (*Joyfully we go*) is unequalled in its beautiful simplicity and true Christian feeling. And in all Miss Alexander's work, be it by pen or pencil, we find this same love for the simple and natural. In her illustrations, for instance, of the "Lives of the Saints," it is neither their martyrdom nor their miracles on which she dwells, but rather their human virtues, the qualities that bring them nearer their fellow men, the virtues that are of all classes, all time and all races: Temperance, patience, diligence and charity.

Francesca has a great gift for getting the peasantry to tell her their tales and legends, for it is often, nay, nearly always, very difficult to persuade them to do so. They are afraid of ridicule, and cannot be made to credit that strangers care to hear their stories But Francesca, they say, never seems to them like a stranger, and this impression indeed she makes on all who come in contact with her. Wherever she goes, she brings, and therefore always finds, sympathy and love. Indeed, the moment one has climbed up to her top story, and crossed the threshold of her little boudoir studio, a curious feeling of peace comes over one, as though the world and its turmoils and pettiness had been left far, far below, in that ancient piazza, and even farther off. This quiet, unpretentious woman, humbly clad with the large red hands that can do such delicate work, the soft, charming voice that croons forth with tender love the rispetti and saintly songs of her peasant friends, gives one a feeling of belonging to another age Indeed, she is dimly aware of this herself, and regrets in her placid, uncomplaining way, that she was not born in an earlier century

Miss Alexander knows instinctively that she is out of harmony with the times, though the outside world little touches her and her tranquil, secluded life. She lives in an old house near the Church of Santa Maria Novella the building which Michel Angelo, because of its loveliness, called "the Bride," the fashionable church of Boccaccio's "Decamerone." In undimmed beauty it still looks down unchanged on all the changes of this tumultuous new epoch, and, like the church, Francesca too is unchangeable in her pure faith, her kindliness, her large human sympathy. Charity, friendship, patient work at her noble, simple form of art make up the round of her life She is troubled with no ambitions, no jealousies Perhaps, few in this world are more loving or better loved. Long may she be spared to Florence, and to her friends, both rich and poor.

AMBROSE BRERA,
Contributor to the "Century," "Blackwood's," etc.

A BIT OF ENGLISH POLITICS.

How Joseph Chamberlain and the Caucus Were Defeated.

[Special Correspondence.]

BIRMINGHAM, Eng, March 10 — It is morally certain that every guide book, historical or other description of Birmingham refers to the town somewhere as the "birthplace" or "home of the caucus." Englishmen do not seem to know that the caucus is of American origin. Perhaps they have forgotten that it was in vogue in Boston before the Revolution, and that one Samuel Adams was a controling figure in it. From its successful operations have arisen the political conventions of America, the secret work of the caucus proper having been extended to public discussions. The caucus in England has always been private, and today it can hardly be said to exist at all.

In Joseph Chamberlain's youth it was in its glory, and he made it the direct stepping stone to high position. Through the caucus he ruled the town, for Liberalism was more prevalent in Birmingham then than now. Not an office was filled before the caucus had quietly decided who should be the successful candidate, and no measure of reform or improvement was passed without its assent. The Conservatives, or Tories, naturally felt rebellious, but they could not help themselves for many years.

One of the earliest blows struck successfully at the power of the caucus was delivered by a gentleman who has been during his whole business career an employe of the United States government. This is Mr. J. F. Brame, United States vice consul at Birmingham. Mr. Brame entered the service of the American consul as clerk nearly thirty years ago, and gradually rose to his present position, the highest he can hold under the United States government unless he should change his allegiance and become an American citizen He had neither fortune nor family to assist him in *making a place for himself*, and he was a Conservative in a Liberal community.

One day he waked up with the idea that he would like to be a magistrate. The estimation in which a judge is held in America is no criterion for judging of a similar officer here. An English magistrate is a very important, highly respected and influential member of the community. Mr. Brame had to admit that the case was well nigh hopeless, but he went to work, nevertheless, to secure the prize. Magistrates are appointed by the lord chancellor, generally upon the recommendation of residents of the town under consideration. There was no vacancy in the board, but that didn't matter if the lord chancellor could be persuaded to make an appointment. Mr. Brame told his friends what he wanted, and together they went to work to get up a petition asking for his appointment. It was circulated quietly, and so well was the candidate esteemed that many members of the caucus itself appended their signatures. They did so, doubtless, with the conviction that they would thereby make Mr. Brame feel well, without supposing for an instant that he could secure the appointment.

After several months the petition was ready, signed by nearly all the prominent men of the town. Mr. Brame then took it directly to Joseph Chamberlain, offering to permit the local "boss" to put it through the machinery caucus if he should wish to.

Mr. Chamberlain was astonished at finding so many names of his followers on the list, and it is said that he let loose his well known temper with a vengeance at the caucus meeting. Some of his colleagues were disposed to the plan of strengthening the caucus by fathering Mr. Brame's petition, but Chamberlain knew better. Mr. Brame and men like him should be taught a lesson not to interfere with Birmingham government unless they were asked to by the presiding powers. Chamberlain's will was law, and the caucus refused to sanction the petition

It was accordingly returned to Mr. Brame, and there everybody except the candidate supposed the matter was done with Even he was nine tenths in doubt, but he dispatched his petition to the lord chancellor and patiently awaited the result.

About two weeks passed when a tremendous flutter was occasioned in the town hall by a note from the lord chancellor demanding that the town charter be sent to him. What could be want with it? The question was answered in a few days when the document came back from London and the town clerk saw that the board of magistrates had been increased by one, and that one was Mr. Brame. It was a sensation locally and a most damaging blow to Mr. Chamberlain's influence.

FREDERICK R. BURTON.

Oscar Wilde's Mother.

LONDON, March 14.—Lady Wilde is a woman of considerable talent, and her patriotic poems are very good and marked with deep feeling. She is a large woman, not overly refined in appearance, and wears a number seven shoe. She writes over the signature of "Speranza." She has two sons, Oscar and another one who must be older than Oscar, or otherwise he would bear the title his father won by his studies and discoveries. It is probable that Oscar's vagaries were not so much the result of a plan to get himself talked about, as some have asserted, as the hereditary eccentricities which had rendered his father so remarkable.

For some years Lady Wilde was obliged to live apart from her husband, as his behavior became more and more painful to bear, and, though she always loved him and bore with him tenderly, it was too much for a woman of such a truly refined nature. He has been dead to the scientific world for some years, but to him we owe much.

Lady Wilde's two sons adore their mother, though some think them over demonstrative in public, and there has recently been a report—which I can, however, scarcely believe that Lady Wilde is living in great poverty in London. If it is true, it is simply because she will not distrain nor distress her Irish tenants for their rent, for she is one of the best hearted, warmest and truest friends of her unhappy country and its people that exist today.

MARIE DALHOUSIE.

[illegible]

Spooner . Will you marry me?

Kate I will certainly knot. [illegible] Herald.

BILL NYE IN THE WEST.

Nye Revisits the Scenes of His Journalistic Childhood.

How a Man Got Rich by Being Compelled to Stay in Denver.

A Pious Agent for City Lots and Adelina Patti's Latest.

[Copyright, 1890, by E. W. Nye.]

WRITTEN AT SALT LAKE, IN THE TERRITORY OF UTAH AND SO ON, WHENEVER AN OPPORTUNITY OCCURRED

The past week has been one of great personal interest, although it has had little effect on public affairs. I have been visiting my old haunts in Colorado and Wyoming, after about seven years of absence. I have also been in Utah, where spring has come in the rich valley of the Jordan and the glossy blackbird, with wing of flame, scoots gayly from bough to bough, deftly declaring his affections right and left and acquiring more wives than he can support, then clearing his record by claiming to have had a revelation which made it all right.

One cannot shut his eyes to the fact that there is great real estate activity this spring in the west. It has taken the place of mining and stock, I judge, and everywhere you hear and see men with their heads together plotting against the poor rich man. Yesterday in Salt Lake I saw the sign, "Drugs and Real Estate."

I presume it meant medicine and a small residence lot in the cemetery.

In early days in Denver Henry C. Brown, then in the full flush and vigor of manhood, had some talk with the agent of the Atchison stage line for a ticket back to Atchison, as he was heart broken and homesick. He had a quarter section of land, with a heavy growth of prairie dogs on it, and he had almost persuaded the agent to swap him a stage ticket for this sage brush conservatory, when he gently backed out of the trade. Mr. Brown then sat him down on the sidewalk and cried bitterly.

I just tell this to show how easily some men weep. Atchison is at present so dead that a good cowboy, with an able mule, could tie to its tail and, putting his spurs to the mule, jerk loose the entire pelt at any time, while Brown's addition to Denver is worth anywhere from one and a half to two millions of dollars. When Mr. Brown weeps now it is because his victuals are too rich and give him the gout. He sold prairie dogs *enough to fence the land in* so that it could not blow into Cherry Creek vale, and then he set to work earnestly to wait for the property to advance. Finding that he could not sell the property at any price, he, with great foresight, concluded to retain it. Some men, with no special ability in other directions, have the greatest genius for doing such things, whilst others, with greater genius in other ways, do not make money in this way.

NYE AND THE SIGN.

A report got around some time ago that I had made a misguess on some property. This is partly true, only it was my wife who speculated. She had never speculated much before, though she had tried other open air amusements. So she swapped a cottage and lots in Hudson, Wis., for city lots in Minneapolis, employing a man named Flinton Pansley to do the trading, look into the title and do the square thing for her. He was a real good man, with heavenly aspirations and a real sorrow in his heart for the prevalence of sin. Still this sorrow did not break in on his business Well, the business was done by correspondence and Mr. Pansley only charged a reasonable amount, she giving him her new carriage to remunerate him for his brain fag. What the other man paid him for disposing of the lots I do not know. I was away at the time, and having no insect powder with which to take his life, I spared him to his Bible class

I did send a man over the lots, however, when I returned. They were not really in the city of Minneapolis; that is, they were not near enough to worry anybody by the tumult of town. In fact they were in another county. You may think I am lying about this, but the lots are there, if you have any curiosity to see them They were not where they were represented to be, and the machine shops and gas works and court house were quite a long distance away.

You could cut some hay on these lots, but not enough to pay the interest on the mortgage. Frogs build their nests there in the spring and rear their young, but people never go there. Two years ago Senator Washburn killed a bear on one of these lots, but that is all they have ever produced, except a slight coldness on our part toward Mr. Pansley. He says he likes the carriage real well, and anything he can do for us in the future in dickering for city property will be done with an alacrity that would almost make one's head swim. I must add that I have the permission to use this information, as the victim seems to think there was something kind of amusing about it. Some people think a thing funny which others can hardly get any amusement out of, What I wonder at is that he did not ask for the team when he got the carriage.

Possibly he did not like the team

I just learned recently that Pansley and the Benders used to be very thick in an early day, but after a while the Benders said they guessed they would have to be excused. Even the Benders had to draw the line somewhere.

But now I am buying in Salt Lake. Not a heavy venture, you understand. Just the boxoffice receipts for one evening. I see it stated in the papers at $10,000. Anyway I will let that go. That is near enough. When I see anything in the papers I ask no more questions. I do not think it is right. Patti and I have both made it a rule this winter to put in at least one evening as an investment where we happen to be. We are almost sure to do well out of it, and we also get better notices in the paper.

Patti is not looking so well this season as she did when my father took me to see her in the prime of her life. Though getting quite plain, it costs as much to see her as ever it did. Her voice has a metallic, or rather bi-metallic, ring to it nowadays, and she misses it by not working in more topical songs and bright Italian gags.

AN INTERVIEW WITH PATTI.

I asked her about an old singer who used to be with her. She said; "He was *remova* to ze ocean, where he keeps ze lighthouse. He learn to himself how to manage ze lighthouse one seasong; then he try by himself to star."

"Now, if she would do some of those things on the stage, it would pay her first rate.

Last week I visited Wyoming a good deal and met many old friends, all of whom shook me warmly by the hand as soon as they saw me: I visited the capitol, and both houses adjourned for an hour out of respect to my memory. I will never say anything mean of a member of the legislature again. A speech of welcome was made by the gentleman from Crook county, Mr. Kellogg, the Demosthenes of the coming state. He made statements about me that day which in the paper read almost as good and truthful as an epitaph.

Going over the hill, at Crow creek, whose perfumed waters kiss the livery stables and abattoirs at Camp Carlin, three slender Sarah Bernhardt coyotes came toward the train, looking wistfully at me as who should say: "Why, partner, how you have fleshed up." Answering them from the platform of the car, I said: "Go east, young men, and flesh up with the country." Honestly and seriously, I do think that if the coyote would change off and try the soft shell crab for awhile, he would pick right up.

When I got to Laramie City the welcome was so warm that it almost wiped out the memory of my shabby welcome in New York harbor last summer on my return from Europe, when even my hand went back on me and got drunk at Coney Island on the very money I had given them to use in welcoming me home again.

Winter has been a little severe along the cattle ranges, and deceased cattle may be seen extending their swollen abdomens into the bright, crisp air — the train rapidly whirls one along at the rate of seven to eight miles per hour. The skinning of a frozen steer is something to which I alluded awhile ago. Col. Buffalo Bill, who served under Washington and killed buffalo and baby elephants at Valley Forge, according to an Italian paper, should have put this feature into his show. Maybe he will when he reads this. The cow gentleman first selects a quick yet steady going mule, then he looks for a dead steer. He does not have to look very far. He now attaches one end of the deceased to some permanent object. This is harder to find than the steer, however. He then attaches his rope to the hide of the remains, having cut it with his knife first. He next starts the mule off, and a mile or so away he discovers that the hide is entirely free from the cold and pulseless remains.

LOOKING UP HIS REAL ESTATE.

Sometimes a cowboy tries to skin a steer before the animal is entirely dead, and when the former gets back to the place from which he was kicked he finds that he has a fine new set of whiskers with which to surprise his friends.

The Pacific roads have greatly improved in recent years, and though they do not dazzle one with their speed they are much more comfortable to pass a few weeks on than they were when the eating houses, or many of them, were in the hands of people who could not cook very well, but who made a good deal of money. Now you can eat from a good buffet car at your leisure or a first class dining car, or you can stop off and get a good meal, or you can carry a few hens and eat hard boiled eggs all over your neighbors.

I do not think people on the cars ought to keep hens. It disturbs the other passengers and is anything but agreeable to the hens. Close confinement is never good for a hen that is advanced in years, and the cigar smoke from the rear of the car hurts her voice, I think.

California will, no doubt, be the theme for my next letter, if there should be no delay in getting through. I do not know exactly upon what features I will treat, but whatever they may be, the article will be interesting and thrilling in the extreme, abounding in rich word pictures and bright metaphors which will hold the reader by the coat button, entranced and spell bound, till the entire article is greedily snapped up. Meanwhile time may drag a little with the reader, but something else may turn up to take his attention from the monotony.

Bill Nye

Exhaustive Labor.

"Not feeling well, dear boy?"

"Oh, a little bwain fag, you know. That's all. I've adopted a course of mental exercise."

"What do you do?"

"I count a hundred evewy day." Washington Post.

A Great [illegible]

"This ain't a dwarf! He's over five feet tall."

"That's the great thing about him. He is the tallest dwarf in the world." New York Sun.

[illegible]

Mr. Backstay Are you going out?

Mrs. Backstay Yes; I'm much more considerate than that R[illegible] cigar you are [illegible]ing. Judge.

THE HORSE AUCTIONEER.

In an Emergency He Is Call[illegible]

The regular auctioneer was ill and in the emergency the auction[illegible] horse stables was in the stead [illegible] to act in his place. A [illegible] people filled the room to bid on a lot of household goods that had been advertised for sale. A piano was the first thing offered.

"Now, ladies and gents," said the horse auctioneer, as he mounted the block, "I wish to call yer attention to dis magnificent planer-forte. I have its pedigree here, which will be furnished to the purchaser, an' he will be surprised at what he has bought. I would call yer particular attention to its color. A beautiful mahogany bay, one of the most beautiful and desirable colors dat kin be selected. Dis planer hasn't got a spot or blemish. It is warranted to work double or single. Examine it closely for ringbone, spavin or quarter crack. Will some one in the audience please step to de front and test its wind?"

A young man who combed his hair pompadour and had a wild look in his eyes elbowed through the crowd, and, taking a seat on the stool, ran his fingers over the keys, then through his pompadour, hitched the stool a little closer, found one of the pedals and began to thump out a tune.

"What do you think of dat lick, ladies an' gents?" said the auctioneer, as he looked triumphantly around the room. "Ever see anyt'ing purtier den dat in yer lives? Never a skip or a break. Dat gait's good fer 2:20 anywhere. Now, what am I bid? Remember, whoever buys dis planer buys a pedigree a yard long."

The ladies in the crowd looked at the auctioneer in some wonderment, and taking this for silent admiration he directed his remarks to them directly:

"Now, ladies, here's a planer dat I kin recommend to yer on de dead square. Dis is a single foot instrument dat don't shy or scare at de cars. J[illegible] a rockin' chair. Gentle as a lamb. Doesn't kick or bite Will de gent let 'er go 'round once more for de benefit of de ladies?"

The young man on the stool "let 'er go" again, this time pounding out "Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night" and several other things of equal artistic [illegible].

"Now, ladies and gents," said the auctioneer, when the young man paused for breath, "dat's a performance dat [illegible] for itself. Remember dis planer is just off of grass. Hasn't been handled fer six months What am I bid?"

But there was no bid.

The ladies went out of the room by twos, threes and fours, and left only the men to enliven the occasion by yell[illegible] out, "Let 'er go once under the [illegible]," etc.—New York World.

HARD ON THE DUDE.

Mr. Gurley [illegible]

"I was drifting down Rice [illegible] yesterday afternoon," said the Hon. [illegible] Gurley, "on my way from [illegible] avenue to the Merchants, when I observed a lady about sixty feet ahead, [illegible] skirt of whose dress a [illegible] hoop had caught. Between [illegible] lady was a dude, [illegible] toilet, smoking [illegible] and [illegible] the converse [illegible] He, too, [illegible] I'm not a mind reader, but I [illegible] clearly [illegible] light and airy nothing which [illegible] thinks is his mind He [illegible] thought to step on the hoop and [illegible] lieve the lady of the [illegible] Well, to make a long story [illegible] he did so and the lady [illegible] standing in the middle of the [illegible] A shingle nail in the hoop [illegible] the braid of the young lady's [illegible] the dude's weight [illegible] the hoop [illegible] feet, checked up, [illegible]

"Ph[illegible] step off [illegible] my d[illegible] [illegible]d the lady.

"The dude jumped [illegible] and exclaimed:

"Pardon [illegible]

"Impertinent puppy!" [illegible] turning contemptuously away, [illegible] to pursue her way, the hoop [illegible] [illegible] along [illegible]

"But, madam, allow [illegible] persisted the dude.

"I will hand you over to [illegible] if you [illegible] you [illegible]

"The dude [illegible] this time caught [illegible] said:

"Aw [illegible]

"I took [illegible] replied:

"I know nothing concerning yo[illegible] tentions [illegible]

"With that the lady swept away [illegible] the dude collapsed [illegible] come [illegible] having [illegible] moment she is in [illegible] the dude's good intentions." St. Paul Pioneer Press.

[illegible]

Stranger How much of a rainfall [illegible] you have in this section last winter?

Granger About forty feet.

Stranger—Forty feet! Yes. inches.

Granger No I don't; I [illegible] feet.

Stranger How did you [illegible] measurement?

Granger—Do you see that [illegible] the spout at the end of the [illegible] sir, that [illegible] dumped it ten times [illegible] Racket.

[illegible]

Philosopher Good afternoon, [illegible] Science. Allow [illegible] on your remarkable article in [illegible] tific Age.

Mrs. De Fashion You [illegible] mistake, sir. I am not a [illegible] do I have to write for a liv[illegible] De Fashion, a [illegible] leader [illegible] Mrs. De S[illegible]

Philosopher Oh! I beg [illegible] New York Weekly.

Followed by [illegible]

Caller (at newspaper [illegible]) any objections to letting [illegible] per a [illegible]

Exchange Editor (with [illegible] eye) No, sir, but [illegible] pes of any kind.

Obituary Editor (at [illegible]) In we are [illegible] ere. Chicago Tribune.

McCorkle [illegible] McCrackle, Y[illegible] dar in southern [illegible]

"What is [illegible]

"You [illegible] [illegible]'s Nash[illegible]

THE SMOKE PROBLEM.

An Interesting Paper Read Before the Board of Trade.

The Formation of Smoke and the Remedies Applicable.

How the Great Smoke Nuisance may be Done Away with.

At the last meeting of the board of trade a very valuable paper was read by Mr. F. E. Shepard on the subject of smoke, and was followed by a lengthy discussion. Mr. Shepard is a member of the firm of Thomas, Shepard & Searing of Denver, but at present in this city. The paper was illustrated with maps and charts, which more fully demonstrated the points which the speaker desired to impress upon his hearers, but it is impossible to reproduce them at this time. We are able this morning to give the paper in full as read by Mr. Thomas, which is as follows:

In considering the question of smoke formation and the application of remedies, it is necessary that a correct idea be had of the composition of coals and the chemical action attending combustion.

The principal elements entering into the available production of heat are carbon, hydrogen and oxygen combined in proportions varying with the different qualities of fuel. Nitrogen, sulphur and phosphorus also develop heat in uniting with oxygen, but their importance is slight. Carbon, the principal element in coal, combines with oxygen to form two different gases, according to the proposition in which the union is effected. When combustion is perfect one pound of carbon combines with two and two third pounds of oxygen to make three and two third pounds of carbonic acid gas, and the resulting heat is 14,500 thermal units, one thermal unit being the amount of heat necessary to raise one pound of water one degree, Fahrenheit.

When from any reason the supply of air be deficient, or the thickness of the coal or coke on the grate be of too great depth, the oxygen of the carbonic acid gas will combine with another element of carbon to form carbonic oxide and the temperature of the fire will be greatly reduced. Instead of 14,500, we now have 8,500 heat units. These figures are the results that would be obtained theoretically. In practice it is not possible to obtain this high degree on account of the absorption of heat by ashes and other waste products, radiation through walls and a lowering of the temperature of the gases by too great an admission of air. The average amount of heat lost through radiation, hot ashes, clinkers and fuel falling through the grate, also the waste by gases escaping into the chimney, reaches 50 per cent.

Steaming coals are divided into anthracite, semi-bituminous, bituminous and lignite. Anthracites are not, as yet, largely used in this section of the country and cost of transportation prevents their use with economy.

Semi bituminous coals contain a considerable amount of hydro carbons or volatile gases, and burn freely under ordinary draught, though some qualities form much clinker. These coals will give out great amounts of smoke unless skillfully fired.

Bituminous coals are higher in the hydro-carbons and are especially adapted to the coking system of firing and the manufacture of gas. Lignites, such as are found in this section of the country, are rapidly flaming coals and rarely give [illegible].

After a brief description of the elements entering into the formation of heat, let us determine what smoke really is.

If a fresh charge of bituminous coal be thrown on a fire in sufficient quantity to prevent flame, a dark brown vapor, chiefly a chemical mixture of hydrogen and carbon, will be given off. When this vapor has attained a considerable temperature, it can be lighted with a match. No colored vapor now appears and a chemical change has taken place. If a sheet of paper be held above the the flame, a fine black deposit will be [illegible]. The application of heat unites the hydrogen of the vapor with the oxygen of the air and the carbon of the vapor mixture is deposited on the cold paper in a finely divided state. The carbon in common illuminating gas can be made visible by placing a cold saucer down over the flame. As the carbureted hydrogen gas issues from the burner they are decomposed. The hydrogen is partially separated from the [illegible] and being inflammable, burns first with the flame. The carbon is highly heated and if it can combine with sufficient oxygen, while at a high temperature, will burn without smoke; but by cooling it with the cool surface of a saucer the carbon is deposited as fine soot.

The theoretical amount of air required for the perfect combustion of one pound of carbon is 12 pounds; but practically 24 pounds are necessary in order that each particle of carbon may readily find sufficient oxygen to burn to carbonic acid gas which we have before stated to be the result of perfect combustion. A loss of 35 per cent in available heat will be met in case the supply of air be deficient. A careless fireman will often load the furnace to a great depth, smothering the fire and preventing the free passage of air; or the distribution of coal on the grate will be so uneven that spots will be left uncovered and the rush of cold air will lower the temperature of the fire, thereby preventing the complete burning of the hydrocarbons and much smoke is given off. Finely broken coal, or slack of a coking nature, will, unless constantly cared for, form in large masses on the grate. Best economy is found to be in a careful mixture of these—all particles with a coal of larger body which will effect a free and even distribution of air. With a judicious selection of coal and care in firing smoke may be prevented; but inattention results in large deposits of soot on the plates and tubes of the boiler and a great loss in evaporative efficiency.

It is no exaggeration to state that a boiler designed to use one quality of fuel will show a loss of 50 per cent when any radical change is made. It is a surprising fact that in many cases managers careful in the adjustment of business affairs, see great economy in the selection of cheap grades of fuel, and in trusting the charge of boiler plants to cheap labor.

In the last report of the state inspector of coal mines, we find the production of coal in this state divided as follows:

Bituminous producing mines	21
Semi-bituminous producing mines	19
Lignite	22
Anthracite	1

The available supply at hand therefore leaves for our consideration the bituminous, semi bituminous and lignites. In order to better understand the nature of the coal in actual use, we have made an analysis of samples of coal taken from the coal piles in nearly every boiler room in this city; the results of which are presented in tabular form.

Of course such an analysis would show somewhat different results from one of a selected grade of coal presented by the dealer. An inspection of the figures will show that the samples differ considerably in composition, but that there are many good qualities of coal in use here and also some very poor. The percentage of ash is high for the class of coal employed, owing to the tendency to use slack. These figures are not supposed to show the relative smokiness of the coal, although they show that the coals will produce smoke, if improperly handled, on account of the large per cent of volatile matter present, which is given off at a temperature much below that of the union of carbon with oxygen.

We have found that in the bituminous and semi bituminous coals hydro carbons form a considerable portion of gases evolved. For best economy and smoke prevention, these gases must be completely burned. In order to obtain a clear idea of the chemical action and passage of gases during combustion, let us refer to the sketch of an ordinary horizontal tubular boiler setting. Plate 1.

When a fresh charge is thrown on a fire of bituminous coal, the volatile gases, or the hydro carbons are the first products in the combustion. There must now be a proper amount of oxygen supplied to completely burn the gases. The supply of coal, if properly spread covers the whole grate and for the next few moments the ordinary supply of air, coming through the ash pit door at *H* and passing up through the grate and bed of fuel, will be insufficient to supply the oxygen for the incandescent fuel and the hydro carbon given off by the fresh fuel. It is evident that a supply of air must be had above the bed of fuel. The hydro-carbons will then combine readily and burn without smoke.

In any system which may be used to furnish draught above the burning fuel, the greatest care must be used to admit the air in well divided portions. The mechanical mixture of the gases and air must be effected before the temperature of the carbon of the gas be reduced below that of ignition. Various devices are used and so long as the above conditions are maintained, are productive of good results.

Ordinary furnace doors are supplied with slides and perforated plates which admit the air in small streams at the front of the furnace. Another system is to admit air through finely perforated plates on the sides of the furnace. Air currents are also introduced through a perforated partition, dividing the furnace longitudinally. The bridge wall, *C*, is sometimes made hollow and air admitted through small holes at the top, but these are liable to be filled with ashes and cinders. A better plan is to place a perforated plate at *I*, then the large combustion chamber, *D*, will afford a good opportunity for the mechanical mixture of the gases.

Perforated plates are sometimes placed at the front of the furnace above the fire doors. The hydro carbons are then immediately supplied with the necessary amount of air. To insure a more perfect mechanical union of gases, a mixture of steam and air is admitted through perforated pipes at the front of the furnace, above the fire; also at the sides of the furnace and sometimes beyond the bridge wall. Such furnaces as the Weltmeyer, Jarvis, Butman and Clark are built on the principle of the different methods above described and have produced good results.

An important factor in the prevention of smoke is the design of the grate and passage for the burning gases. If the grate be too near the boiler, the flame will impinge on the plates, causing excessive wear and there will be a loss in the temperature of the gases. This cooling effect retards chemical action and smoke is formed. For this same reason the passage above the bridge wall should not be too small. The combustion chamber must be spacious in order that the chemical action of the constituents of the fuel may be completed before reaching the tubes.

Supplementing these devices for smoke prevention and consideration in the design of the boiler settings there must be skillful firing.

To receive the greatest efficiency from coal, the grate must be evenly covered at a depth depending on the quality of fuel. Anthracites require a thin fire and a strong draught. Bituminous coals, with a tendency to coke, must be fed in light charges at frequent intervals. An excessive amount of fresh coal on incandescent fuel will be sure to form much slag on the grate; thus preventing the even distribution of air. A large mass in front of the furnace door, leaving open spaces next the bridge wall and sides, is productive of much smoke and a decrease in temperature.

A fresh charge should be thrown in before the fire becomes low, beginning at the bridge wall and coming within a few inches of the dead plate. If in large lumps, the coal must be broken; all thin spots covered and an even surface maintained.

Within the last few years considerable attention has been given to mechanical stoking furnaces. These automatic systems are especially adapted to coking coals and are capable of burning low grades of fuel. Your committee has requested that a description and comment be given of the "Murphy" smokeless furnace, also the use of petroleum as a fuel.

Plate 2 shows the front view and plate 3 the cross section through the middle of the Murphy furnace. The mechanical action of the process is as follows: A small engine on the side of the boiler drives the train of gears, the rods and levers shown in plate 2 furnishing the required motions to the various pieces of mechanism as shown in plate 3. The charges of coal are made through the doors *A*, to the long cast-iron box *A*, extending the whole length of the grate. The feed box *B*, has a horizontal motion and pushes coal upon the inclined grate bars, *D*. These bars are made to move with a slight vertical motion, thus aiding the passage of fuel to the lowest point of the grate. At this point two shafts, *E*, fitted with teeth, are made to revolve and thereby crush the clinkers and allow the ash to fall to the pit below.

Let us now follow the chemical changes taking place.

The coal, usually of a bituminous quality, is moistened before being charged to the boxes *A*, at the side. *G* is a fire brick arch, built within two inches of the bottom of the boiler. *H* is a passage extending the whole length of the furnace and supplied with air from dampers, *M*. When the coal is pushed forward by the feed box *B*, the air heated by the incandescent fire brick, passes through the small perforations at *I*, supplying the necessary oxygen for the burning of the hydro-carbons. These gases are completely consumed by the time the coal has traveled one foot down the grates. From this point to the bottom of the grates the coal burns as a coke, supplied with air admitted through the ash pit doors, *O*. Thus we see there is a sufficient supply of air above the grate to completely consume the hydro carbons, and below the grate to insure the burning of the coke or carbon to carbonic acid gas. The hot gases then pass over the bridge wall and through the tubes in the usual manner to the chimney. This furnace will use bituminous slack with good results and can be successfully run with lignites.

The idea of the cost of construction as compared with other boiler settings will be found from the following figures:

Ordinary boiler setting, $300 to $600.

Patent boiler setting with special devices for admission of air, $400 to $700.

Murphy furnace, exclusive of outside boiler walls, $550 to $750.

The smoke problem is solved at once if petroleum is used as a fuel instead of coal. Oil commends itself to the boiler owner, for several reasons, aside from the question of cost and its non-smoking qualities. Its uniform heat keeps a constant pressure of steam and is easier on the boiler than coal because of its even distribution and as the doors are not opened for firing. There are no clinkers, soot or ashes, and the expense of removing the latter is saved. No change is necessary in the boiler furnace, and if the oil supply becomes exhausted or the apparatus gets out of order, a coal fire can be kindled without delay. At Canon City there is a good supply of oil suitable for this purpose and this will be used at the lime kiln in Colorado City, where you will soon have an opportunity of seeing a practical test of petroleum fuel. Aside from the advantages of an oil fuel, the real question that decides whether it shall be used is the relative cost.

The factors that enter into the cost are the quality of each and the price at which they can be laid down at the boiler room. Let us compare a pound of coal with a pound of oil. The calorific power of an average coal is about 12,000 heat units, of which we will say 70 per cent can be utilized, or 8400 heat units. The calorific power of a pound of oil is 20,000 heat units, and on account of its more perfect combustion, probably 80 per cent of this heat can be saved, or 16,000 heat units; so the comparative efficiency of the two pound for pound is 8400 to 16,000 in favor of oil; or one pound of oil is equal to 1 9 pounds of coal; or 1052 pounds of oil is equal to one ton of good coal. Reckoning oil at 300 pounds per barrel we find that 3½ barrels of oil will do the work of the ton of coal. I am not sure of this figure, but have understood that the Canon City residuum will be delivered here for $1 a barrel, so that our calculation shows us that this oil is cheaper than coal at $3 50 per ton. In fact the oil will be as cheap at $1 a barrel as most Colorado coals at $3 50 per ton. When the cleanliness of the fuel, its non-smoking qualities and ease of regulation are considered, it will be seen that it is bound to become a popular fuel, even at an apparently high price.

Here is a sketch of the apparatus of the Aerated Fuel company of Springfield, Mass., which will illustrate the general type of devices for burning petroleum. It consists of a tank which contains sufficient oil for a day's run and is filled every day from the main storage tank. The lower part of the tank is connected by piping, on a level to the burner pipe, while the upper side has a pipe leading to a small air compressor, which is also connected to a pipe which leads to the top of the burner. These are all the pipe connections. The burner is constructed of two tubes, one outside, connected with the air pipe and the other inside, which leads to the oil.

The operation is this: The air from the compressor forces the oil from the tank through the burner, where the stream of air, rushing from the outer tube atomizes the oil. You have then an intimate mixture of a highly inflammable substance, with the air necessary for its combustion and a lighted match or piece of waste will instantly start a splendid fire.

Other devices use steam to atomize the fuel and pump the oil to the burner. The Colorado City lime kiln will use this pattern of burner.

By some the use of petroleum is considered dangerous and liable to explosions. While doubtless a faulty construction can be dangerous, the eastern insurance companies do not increase their rates, where the apparatus is put in, in accordance with their rules. Edward Atkinson, presidence of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Life Insurance company, in reply to a query from one of his policy holders, says: "We believe there can be no objection to the use of atomized petroleum. We are watching it carefully and shall be glad to have information from yourselves as to its relative safety. Until you are notified to the contrary it does not affect the contract of insurance."

To briefly summarize the important points in smoke prevention we conclude that:

The grade of fuel adopted should not be determined by its price; but rather by its calorific power.

The introduction of steam and air jets will produce good results.

Skillful firemen should be employed.

Mechanical stokers are successfully used with coals of this section

Petroleum as a fuel is controlled with ease, is clean and destined to soon become far more economical than coal

Let the practice in the steam plants of this city be conducted with the energy attending their financial interests and the smoke nuisance will be reduced to a trifle.

THOMAS, SHEPARD & SEARING,
Engineers.

A Question.

Elsa Wasn't that Mr. Yelkins who just passed, mamma?

Mamma Yes, dear, but we don't bow now.

Elsa Why not? Isn't he nice?

Mamma Not very, dear. He was seen at the French ball the other night.

Elsa Do you bow to the one that saw him there, mamma? Yenowine's News.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for week ending March 29, 1890:

GENTLEMEN.

One cent due on each.

Alexander, J M
Allison, R S
Burns, Mr
Buckley, Wm
Braniger, A P
Botts, J G
Boland, C A
Brown, Eugene L
Bartlett, Fred
Barton, Frank
Barrett, Jno E
Baker, Fred T
Connor, Harry
Dukes, W F
De Bruycker, Rev F, 2
Dally, John
Edsall, Henry T
Ford, Joseph C
Flan, Patrick
Greenman, L B
Gist, Joe
Gillett, Clarence R
Galnes, C C
Gage, H F
Hubbist, D P
Huddleston, Abe
Hodge, Justin B
Hodge, Claude
Hibbets, V L
Hilsenbeck, Jas A
Hawkey, W D
Haddix, Ben
Hannah, John
Hale, T C
Jones, W J
Jamerson, Mr
Laing, James A
Ling, Rob
Lowry, James
Lawton, C
Lake, A D
Myrise, John
Much, Walter
Mathews, L T
Meehan, R B L
Madole, Wm
McKibbin, Dr J J
McGovern, Anthony
Newton, A N
O'Conell, Emett, 2
Pyle, P D
Pettijohn, Geo
Pollock, S D
Page, John
Ramba, W L
Rand & McCalley
Robinson, Geo
Robinson, J W
Ross, David M
Rowe, J H
Russell, J A
Scott, Joe M
Scott, James
Smith, Albert
Snyder, M L
Swope, Gustave S
Standeford, R P
Spackman, L S
Snow, Pete
Skinner Geo N
Snideler, Josephus
Seidel, Louis
Saville, W A
Stuart, Master Jno Guy
Townhlar, F
Thraxton, J
Wyles, James S
Wright, Clayton
Woolf, Mortimer
Walker, Oliver
Walker, A K
Wilburr, J H
Warren, G M
Wall, W W
Williams, Isaac H
Young & Pitman

LADIES.

One cent due on each.

Breanahan, Miss Bettie
Balls, Mrs J M
Butler, Mrs Esther
Caughley, Miss Belle
Conley, Miss Hilda
Cutter, Mrs Effie
Dubois, Mrs H E
De Mose, Mrs Ellen
Drykeman, Miss Marie
Detmuner, Mrs Stella
Elaine, Miss Effie
Fremanson, Ida
Frankford, Miss Emma
Grain, Mrs C
Gosslin, Miss Hannah
Houtz, Mrs May, 2
Houts, Mrs Beatrice, 2
Hemenway, Miss Charlotte, 2
Jones, Miss Ethel
Jammeison, Mrs S G
Kochler, Miss Mane
Kennedy, Mrs Ollie
Kestler, Mrs Annie
Lumley, Mrs Byona
Leighton, Mrs Catharine
Lee, Miss Birdie
Owen, Miss Nettie
Pratt, Charlotte
Pickett, Mrs Belle
Petterson, Minnie V
Robinson, Miss Gertrude
Renick, Miss Lena
Riall, Miss Mary
Riley, Miss Lulu
Russell, Mrs O C
Rice, Mrs D A
Ramick, Mrs Lena
Rogers, Mrs Samuel
Scott, Mrs J S Gaines
Smith, Mrs Sarah
Shermin, Mrs Lavenia
Schraeder, Miss Ella
Talburt, Miss Mattie, 2
Wells, Miss Maggie
Watkins, Mrs Edie N
Warren, Mrs G M
Williams, Mrs L G
Young, Miss Florence
Young, Miss Justie A

FOREIGN LETTERS.

Cameron, Wm

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITER

McKinsey, E
Blandin, Marion

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter office.

M. W. EVERLETH P. M.

THE FIRST OF APRIL.

"April Fool" Day and Its Observance at Home and Abroad.

Some of the Well-Known Tricks of the Village and City.

The Pranks Which Were Indulged in Long Ages Ago.

"By George, there's a dollar!" Down goes the eager boy's hand to grasp the bright silver disk which lies so temptingly in the edge of the gutter. He grasps it and is rising, when "Ow—ouch—O Lordy!" he yells, and, flinging down the dollar, thrusts his burnt fingers in his mouth, while a roar of laughter issues from the convenient grocery, where the practical jokers are on the watch. The boy hurries away, and the jokers proceed to reheat the dollar for the next "April fool."

THE SILVER DOLLAR SELL

This is the old standard joke of the village. It has been played ever since silver dollars were coined, and probably will be for many years to come, for where is the boy, not strictly on guard, who could refrain from picking up a dollar! And it is wonderful how long a hot silver dollar will hold its heat. A more innocent form of the same joke is to drill a hole through the dollar and nail it firmly down; then silver over the head of the nail with some of the many cheap "plating" fluids. The finder nine times out of ten will grasp at the treasure and be "left." The laugh is just as good, and no fingers are burnt.

The "bricked hat" has been played so often that extra stratagem is required. It is very seldom anyhow that a man will pause long enough to kick a hat off the sidewalk, but to a boy a derelict hat is a temptation indeed. It sometimes proves a cruel joke. The boy, full of vigorous life and animal spirits, swinging gayly along, comes at an innocent looking old beaver and, pausing for a good draw back, he launches a forty-pound kick at the target. alas! there is a big and ragged stone in it. For an instant he feels as if every bone in his foot were splintered. The pain is awful. The jokers in ambush laugh, but the victim cannot restrain his tears. Nowadays, however, the jokers often kick the empty hat around as the victim is coming in sight, and only slip the stone under it in time to catch him.

When the "Washingtonian movement" was sweeping the United States an ingenious dealer invented what he called a "temperance wine glass." Standing on the sideboard it looked exactly like a handsome glass well filled with ruby wine, but when the guest turned it up at his lips there was no flow, and the loud laugh announced him an "April fool." The glass was double, the wine being between the inner and outer portions. This hint set others to work and very ingenious imitations were produced by which the victim could be made to believe that cake and wine, fruits and biscuit were before him; but it was all a Barmecidal feast—the tempting viands were delicately painted porcelain or queensware. Bonbons with cotton in them raised an innocent laugh; but practical jokers preferred those filled with red pepper. "Indian turnips" used to be the great standby in the west, and a big bite of one would make the victim feel as if his tongue were being pulled out by the roots; but the plant is now so rare that many people never saw one. A truly diabolical contrivance was a small pudding, of which the principal ingredient was mustard.

In France the fun chiefly consists in sending people on absurd errands or sending them messages which begin properly enough but end in an atrocious "sell." Practical jokes are there practically unknown. The French call the victim a "poisson d'Avril"—that is, a fish of April or silly fish. The Scotch call him a gowk, which means both cuckoo and simpleton, and has been Americanized into gawk. In Germany he is called a "schaafskopf," or sheep's head, while in all eastern Europe much more derisive names are applied, some of them, as well as the jokes being very coarse and even grossly obscene.

Now, as the custom has been common to all Christian countries for over 1,000 years, scholars formerly agreed that it began in the miracle plays or mysteries of the dark ages. It was generally said to represent the sending about of Christ from Annas to Caiaphas, and from Pilate to Herod. By and by, however, traces of the custom were discovered at

THE "BRICKED" HAT.

an earlier date, and then the explanation given was that when the beginning of the year was changed from April 1 to Jan. 1 the people turned the first date from a real into a mock New Year's and burlesqued all the solemn and social observances of the main day.

This story did very well till a better was told; for when the British rule in India was well established and scholars reproduced the ancient records of that land, they found traces of April Fool day there, and the Hindoos now practice similar tricks on the 31st of March, which they call the Huli festival. So the origin must be referred to some trait of the old system of nature worship which was the religion of the primitive Aryans. No doubt some peculiarity of the season, perhaps the general riot of the natural man's blood and of awakening nature, first suggested a day of sport and unreason. In the course of time many of the tricks and practical jokes of April 1 were confounded with those of the Feast of Fools, which must take rank as the most extraordinary of the many fantastic follies which old paganism bequeathed to Christianity.

It began with the Saturnalia. The Romans believed that Saturn, after being dethroned by his son Jupiter, had reigned long in Italy and established a golden age. So they had a Saturn's festival late in December, when all strict etiquette was laid aside and all distinctions of rank abolished. Slaves ate first and were waited on by their masters. Dainty ladies served food to beggars. No one could claim any privilege of rank, and in some instances the license extended so far that men of wealth and distinction thought it prudent to maintain a disguise during the entire festival. The Christian fathers preached against the custom, but it survived, and at last obtained a tolerated place in church observance.

Every age the absurdity grew greater. Balaam's ass was introduced and soon became the great central figure. Later, the ass on which the infant Jesus was carried into Egypt and the ass on which the mature Jesus rode into Jerusalem were introduced with many ceremonies, which would shock modern Christians. Mock popes, archbishops and other dignitaries were chosen and held local rule through the festival, being known as "Pope of Fools," "Archbishop of Numbskulls," "Boy Bishop" and "Patriarch of Sots." They took possession of the churches and went through a mummery of the priestly offices, even the mass and the absolution. At length the burlesque reached a point where reason and religion alike revolted. Rituals were issued for the mock worships, and the ass was introduced into the church. Many songs were written in his honor. One sung for many years at Beauvius, France, as the ass moved towards the altar, ran as follows:

Orientis partibus
Adventavit asinus
Pulcher et fortissimus,
Sarcinis aptissimus
He, Sire Ane, he!

This has been somewhat freely translated:

From the regions of the east—
Bleading on the bounty beast—
Came the donkey stout and strong,
With our packs to pace along.
Bray, Sir Donkey, bray!

Then the mock priests, with real priestly robes worn inside out, holding prayer books upside down and wearing spectacles made of lemon peel, went through a service, in which they ridiculed at random the local follies. Sometimes charcoal and flour or noxious smelling weed seed were used for incense, and the service went on amid a confused uproar of imitations of pigs, cows and asses. When the ceremony was to close the priest placed his hands beside his head, moved them like ears and brayed his loudest three times, to which the people responded with a loud and prolonged bray. In many places nuns disguised themselves in men's clothes and took part.

When the custom reached such abuses reform was not far off, but traces of it lingered till the Fifteenth century. Remnants of these observances passed over to Christmas and April fool's day. On very ancient monuments April is typified by a dancing

SATURNALIA.

youth with a rattle in his hand another proof that something in the season itself suggested sport and practical jokes. And, as the growing and pairing season is here, this article cannot close more appropriately than with the oft quoted but still readable lines in which an old nisi prius lawyer is supposed to hail the season that reminded him of his youth:

Whereas, on certain boughs and sprays
Now divers birds are heard to sing,
And sundry flowers their heads upraise
Hail to the coming on of spring!

The songs of those said birds arouse
The memory of our youthful hours,
As green as those said sprays and boughs,
As fresh and sweet as those said flowers.

The birds aforesaid—happy pairs!
Love 'mid the aforesaid boughs enshrines
In freehold nests themselves, their heirs,
Administrators and assigns.

O, happiest term of Cupid's court,
Where tender plaintiffs actions bring—
Season of frolic, mirth and sport,
Hail! as aforesaid, coming spring!

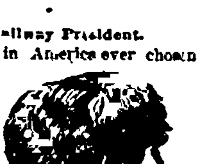
J. H. BEADLE

At Home, After Many Years.

The return to Chicago, after thirteen years' absence, of D. D. Spencer, brings again to public attention a man whose reckless financiering wrought widespread ruin. He fled in 1877 immediately subsequent to the failure of the Cook County National bank and the State Savings institution, both of which were under his control, and became a resident of Stuttgart, Germany. He left behind a terrible aggregate of misery, for the savings of hundreds were swallowed up, but it has always been an open question whether Spencer was not rather the dupe of others than a willful wrong doer. At any rate the years have not dealt lightly with him, and those who knew the aggressive, confident business man of other days would find little to recall him by in the [illegible] exile.

A Female Railway President.

The first woman in America ever chosen president of a steam railroad is Mrs. Charles D. Haines. The line of which she is the chief officer is the Haines Medina Valley road in Texas. Mrs. Haines' husband, in association with others, is the owner of several short railways in various states of the Union. Mrs. Haines is said to be an excellent business woman, and well fitted for the position to which she has been elevated.



MRS. C. D. HAINES.

The big coal strike in Yorkshire, England, involves the idleness of 280,000 miners. An equal number of workers in other trades are also unemployed as a consequence of the difficulty.

One Jump Too Many.

McCorkle I hear that Danvers went out to Oklahoma and died there.

McCrackle—His penchant for athletics was the death of him. You know what a great jumper he was at college?

Yes.

Well, he jumped a claim in Oklahoma, and died of lead poisoning. Munsey's Weekly.

Too Big to Be Seen in One Day.

"I hear that Barnum has brought back a couple of Italian giants," playfully remarked Tawser Caldwell to Ned Stephens.

"Yes, they are going with his show, but I hear they are so long that it will take at least three days to exhibit them." New York Morning Journal.

Mysteries of Trade.

Butcher Boy Anything else to take out?

Butcher Yes. This ten pound roast is to go to Mr. Wealthy's residence, and this other ten pound roast is to go to Mrs. Slimdiet's boarding house. Now don't get them mixed, or we'll lose two customers. New York Weekly.

The Cream of the Joke.

"This," said the farmer's boy, as he ran his fingers about and carefully absorbed from them into his system the delicious golden accumulation upon the top of the pan of milk his mother had thrice hidden away from him, "this is the cream of the joke." Merchant Traveler.

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N. O. JOHNSON, - - 21 PIKE'S PEAK AVE.

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WM. CLARK.

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A famous writer has said that a certain sultry place is paved with good intentions; he might also have said that the history of most men's lives is made up of lost opportunities. Every person who is not investing in Colorado Springs real estate right now is losing a golden opportunity to make money: We have real estate that is offered cheap, some that is yet offered at last year's prices, some that is offered for less than its actual value. We have a business corner worth $10,000 that can be bought for $8200. We have a 6 room residence worth $4500 that can be bought for $3700 and paid for in $30 monthly payments. We have good lots in the growing suburb, South Colorado Springs, that we are selling at $60 to $100 each on $5 monthly payments, and there is big money to be made in buying them. We have a 9 room residence on monthly payments of just a trifle more than rent. We have good bargains in all parts of the city, and you can buy now cheaper than you ever can again.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

TRAINS GOING SOUTH AND WEST.

No. 1. Pacific Express, for Salt Lake and California leaves 11 25 a. m.
No. 9. Pueblo special leaves 1 30 p. m.
No. 5. Pueblo and Denver accommodation, leaves 5.45 p. m.
No. 11. Kansas City and St. Louis Express, leaves 4.40 p. m.
No. 7. Trinidad and Durango Express, leaves 2 25 a. m.
No. 3. Leadville Express, leaves 11.25 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 4. From Oregon, Aspen and Leadville to Denver, leaves 4.40 a. m.
No. 8. From Trinidad and Durango, leaves at 3 50 a. m.
No. 12 From St. Louis and Kansas City to Denver, leaves at 11 20 a. m.
No. 10. Denver special leaves 2.45 p. m.
No. 2. From California and Salt Lake to Denver, leaves 5.05 p. m.
No. 6. From Pueblo to Denver, leaves 9.13 a. m.

All trains run daily.

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For full information call on or address

J. M. ELLISON, Gen'l Agent.

COLORADO SPRINGS & MANITOU R. R.

WESTWARD.		EASTWARD	
Leaves	7 30 a. m.	Arrives	7 30 a. m
"	9.15 a. m.	"	9.05 a. m
"	11.35 a. m.	"	10 10 a. m
"	1 35 p. m.	"	1.25 p m
"	3 15 p. m.	"	2.40 p. m
"	5.05 p. m.	"	4.30 p m
"	6 50 p. m.	"	6.35 p m

DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 22 Denver Exp. .... 2.30 p. m

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 20 Fort Worth Express .... 10 35 a. m.

BRANCH TRAINS.

No. 23 Arrive from Denver .... 12.25 p. m.
No. 25 Arrive from Pueblo .... 3 35 p. m.

To connect with New York steamers via Galveston, leave Colorado Springs Sundays 11 25 a. m.

To connect with New York steamers via New Orleans, leave Colorado Springs Sundays and Wednesdays at 11 25 a. m.

Through tickets to New York via New Orleans and Cromwell Steamship line, and via Galveston and Morgan or Mallory lines.

Baggage checked to destination of ticket. Steamers sail from New Orleans Wednesdays and Saturdays, from Galveston, Wednesdays. Steamship tickets on sale to or from foreign countries via all principal lines.

E. D. BAXTER, General Agent.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

No. 13 Leaves for Pueblo........ 7.40 a. m
No. 15 " .... 7 10 p. m
No. 18 Leaves for Denver .... 8.30 a. m
No. 16 Leaves for the east .... 9.35 a. m
No. 14 (Vestibule) .... 7.45 p m
No. 13 (Vestibule) arrive from Chicago 7.20 a. m
No. 15 Expr arrive from Chicago .... 6 10 p. m

Nos. 13 and 14 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via St. Joseph and Kansas City without change. Tickets on sale and baggage checked through to all points east and west at 12 Pike's Peak Ave. or D. & R. G. Depot.

W. W. WOOD,
Ticket and Pass Ag't

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R.

March 30th, 1890.

West-bound.	Arrives	Leaves.
No. 6, Western Exp.	6.06 p. m.	6.10 p. m.
No. [illegible], Atlantic Exp.	1.05 a. m.	1.15 a. m.
No. 5[illegible], from Denver	10.35 a. m.	
[illegible]-bound.		
No. 538, Canon City Ex	3 50 p. m	3 55 p. m.
No. 5, Denver Exp.	9.30 a. m.	9.35 a. m.
No. 21, Colo. Exp.	2.40 a. m.	2.50 a. m.
No. 501, to Denver		3.55 a. m.
No. 5[illegible], Denver Express	3.35 p. m.	4.00 p. m.

Train No 6 connects at La Junta with California Exp. [illegible], through tickets can be obtained at the Depot or at the City office in the Opera House block.

C. G. HOYT, Agent.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Depot, East Pike's Peak Avenue
October 21th, 1889

Arrive from Denver........ 10.35 a. m
Leave for Leadville, Aspen and Glenwood........ 10.50 a. m.
Arrive from Leadville, Aspen and Glenwood .... 3 50 a. m.
Leave for Denver........ 3 55 a. m.

Suburban train will run between Colorado Springs and Spinney this winter, commencing Sunday, October 20th, as follows:

Leave Colorado Springs at 9 40 a. m. arrive at Spinney at 1.00 p. m. Leave Spinney at 2.40 p. m. arrive at Colorado Springs at 5.35 p. m.

C. C. HOYT, Agent

POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

COLORADO MIDLAND.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For—
4 00 a. m	Aspen, Glenwood, Leadville and all points on Colorado Midland	10.50 a. m.
5.45 p. m.	Cascade, Green Mountain Falls and Manitou Park	9.20 a. m.

A., T. & S. F. R. R.

ARRIVE From—		DEPART For
2.50 a. m. and 9.45 a. m.	Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western states, Old and New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California	5.35 p. m and 1.05 a. m.

D. & R. G.

ARRIVE From		DEPART For—
4 45 p. m	Denver and tributary points	8.45 a. m
5.10 p. m and 5.45 a. m.	Pacific Coast and all intermediate points on Central Pacific and D. & R. G. R'y.	11.10 p. m and 11.05 a. m.
11 00 a. m.	Denver and intermediate points and all registered mail to and from Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western states, the Northern and Northwestern Territories	4 45 p. m.
10 30 a. m	All points on line of Missouri Pacific	4.10 p. m.
4.45 p. m. and 11.40 a. m.	Denver, Mississippi Valley states, Northern and Northwestern Territories	4.00 a. m
4.00 a. m	Aspen, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, Salida, Canon City, Pueblo, Southern and Southwestern Colorado	11.00 p. m.
10.30 a. m	Colorado City	8.45 a. m.
10.30 a. m and 4 50 p. m.	Manitou Springs	8.45 a. m and 4 05 p. m

D., T. & G. R. R.

ARRIVE From		DEPART For
12.00 p. m.	Denver and intermediate points on D., T. & G.	2.00 p. m
3 35 p. m.	Louisiana, Texas all intermediate points on D., T. & G.	10 30 a. m.

C. K. & NEBASKA (C. R. I. & P.)

ARRIVE From		DEPART For
7.35 a. m and 7 00 p. m.	Local points on the line of Rock Island and all mail east of Missouri river.	7.15 p. m and 8 50 a. m.

M. W. EVERLETH, P. M.

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Daily Gazette.

NEW PARIS FASHIONS.

M. Felix Describes Some Late Styles in Gowns and Hats.

Transformation Costumes Suitable for Various Times.

Novel Ideas on Dress by a Famous Paris Dressmaker.

[Copyrighted 1890, by the European Correspondence Co.]

PARIS, March 12. The idea of a transformation costume one that should do duty for various occasions was not by any means exhausted last summer. Of course you heard of the fair Parisian who, going to dine on the platform of the Eiffel tower or other of the fashionable restaurants of the Champ de Mars, to lunch at La Marche, or to drive in open carriages on days when the weather was uncertain, appeared in cloth costumes, simple to a fault, which, being unhooked and thrown back, discovered elegant linings and still more elegant vests and tabliers. My name was attached, as you know, to these costumes. For the coming season I have enlarged and improved upon this first attempt; we are producing dresses that may be worn on the beach in the morning and at the Casino in the evening for walking and for afternoon tea at home, and on many other occasions when simplicity on the one hand and elegance on the other are required.

To give you an instance, here is a costume that at a first glance may be taken for a dust cloak. Our new *robes surprises* are no longer made of cloth, and the particular one in question is composed of China crape, of a delicate *cafe au lait* tint. It entirely shrouds the figure and is furnished with full belt-like sleeves; when, hol presto! a fastening is unsplit, the fronts of the *soi disant* cloak are thrown back and beneath appears a rainbow hued under dress with a corselet bordered top and bottom with arabesques of gold set here and there with beads that sparkle with the liquid fire of real gems. The full sleeves, if draped gracefully over the shoulders, display a long tight sleeve in harmony with the rest of the glories of the substratum.

This is only one surprise among many. The ordinary aspect of another, a less gorgeous costume, is that of a skirt and cape, the latter covering the bust, made, we will suppose, of plaid, not too *voyant*, such as dark blue and beige. In respect to the skirt its condition is the *statu quo*; while the cape, tossed back behind like the mantle of Henri III, or a Guise, exposes to view a sort of doublet to match the lighter color of the plaid and braided with gold embroidery. There is nothing new in concealing a very [illegible] bodice beneath a jacket, but whoever tries it now-a-days will find it by no means easy to adjust such an outer garment over high shouldered sleeves. We solve the difficulty by making the jacket sleeveless or nearly so, only decorating the arm hole with a little jockey or puffing that imprisons the top of the sleeve and leaves the rest uncovered.

In this way is a cuirass of old-rose [illegible] silk (embroidered with crossed lines of gold and sparkling with diamond [illegible]) hidden beneath a blouse cut out of the same material as the skirt namely "old" blue crepon. Such a blouse and [illegible] skirt present an ensemble simple enough for a lady to wear on foot, even though the sleeves show the cross bars of gold and the glistening of beads in the centre of each square; but some latitude is allowable with respect to this important feature of the fashionable costume.

I am a warm advocate for sleeves different from the rest of the bodice. Last winter we were making tartan dresses with velvet sleeves; for the spring and summer we reverse the arrangement and make the bodice, entirely or in part, of a plain material and the sleeves of a plaid [illegible]. For example, we combine canary yellow crape with black and yellow plaid silk, making the sleeves and a portion of the back of the bodice and skirt of the former; and the rest of the soft [illegible], draping it in festoons in front and completing the bodice by a little shaped [illegible] of black net worked with jet. With very few exceptions all our models have either shaped belts or bands of gold galloon starting from the side seams only, and describing a point in front, adding much grace thereby to the figure. These may seem trivial details to the unlearned in such matters, but they are really of great importance.

Another detail which may not strike casual observers is the extraordinary lack of seams in the bodices turned out by us. Yet they mould the figure perfectly, the material being stretched like a glove over a carefully fitted lining. You can see in our storerooms bodices that only exhibit side and shoulder seams. I can imagine the curious reader wondering how the wearer manages to get in and out of such a garment. It savors of necromancy. Hooks, however, may be concealed beneath a few innocent-looking folds, or a side seam contain the open sesame, which it is our business, and one of our principal aims, to conceal.

It is a great thing to get a bodice to fit properly without cutting it up into bits, more especially if the material of which it is made is a figured one. Look at this gown of Mediæval aspect a delicious harmony of serpent green and old rose the bodice, covered with arabesques copied from wrought iron work of the period, is marred by no visible seams. [illegible] the same with a robe composed of [illegible] some scrolls cut out of yellow cashmere and applied on coarse-meshed net lined with the same color and made up in a combination with pastel pink crape Sarah Bernhardt, who has so often been the pioneer in fashion, has brought the fifteenth century into vogue with "Jeanne d'Arc." We have almost faithfully imitated the little "capulet" of that time, with its turretted border and pointed hood; it makes a convenient covering for the shoulders when the weather is either too cool or we would be considered too dressy if one appeared [illegible] toilette. But I am essentially esthetic and do not confine my studies to one style. Now and again the Louis XV period will have my preference.

We make a few tucked up skirts by way of variety, choosing for them the lightest of the Foulards, figured with small bouquets of ribbon stripes in *effaced* tints, and trimming the bodice thereof with fichus of lace and knots of black velvet.

Straight, plain skirts are [illegible] near the end of their career, but they begin to demand a little variation. While retaining the vertical flutes of the back breadths, those in front are sometimes arranged so as to describe festooned folds. If the material be one which admits of such treatment Bengaline, Ottoman, Foulard, indeed all sorts of plain silk, and particularly China crape lend themselves to this. The costume of canary yellow crape and plaid silk already mentioned is draped from the hips in this style. Another, designed for a beach toilette, consisting of dark blue silk skirt, open at the side over a scarlet silk petticoat, falls in festoons in front. The bodice has folds running from the shoulder to the waist—blue like the rest—a triangle of red, visible between, besides red sleeves. A gold galloon belt enriches the waist, and the same trimming runs round the entire border of the skirt.

We do a great deal with gold galloon one way and another, using it in such various fashions that there is no fear of monotony. A charming tea gown of heliotrope colored *Crepon soft as crape* but not transparent has gold applications of this sort which confine the folds of the bodice on the shoulders, and gather up the full Bishop sleeves to the wrist. The skirt is closely gathered all the way round, the back breadth being carried up to the shoulders in what—for want of a better name we will call a Watteau pleat. The transformation system may be adapted to this gown. When needed for out of doors the gold band of the waist is belted outside the pleat, and the superabundant length draped *en vague*.

Similar back draperies we also apply to long mantles, fitting the garment to the figure beneath and supplying it with high shouldered sleeves of the pattern preferred just now for dresses. We are showing this model in beige silk with high velvet collar and cuffs of the new "Aubergine" red, decorated with gold passementerie, the sleeves and yoke being further ornamented with cross bars of embroidery. The skirt of this mantle is quite plain, save for a long chain of linked loops of gimp and plaques of mother of pearl, falling loosely down in front. Border trimmings have been somewhat overdone of late and therefore we eschew them as much as possible.

Our gowns made up of striped materials, cut so that the stripes form sharp points on the tablier and bodice, have met with universal approval. They have a place assured them among the novelties of the coming season. I will describe two of these dresses *robes de petit diner* or *robes de courses*. In the first case the material is white silk brocaded with small tulips and striped with satin in mauve, or rather *vieux lilas*, a new shade of this color. On the front side breadths the pattern is set diagonally, the lines meeting in points or V's in the center of the *tablier*. The same direction is maintained for the front of the bodice, the upper part of which is concealed beneath a plastron of white guipure, whereas the back and the *demi-traine* have the stripes running in a vertical direction. The other dress is arranged in a similar fashion, only the whole figure is encased in a cuirass of zigzags. The component parts are white brocade striped with yellow and yellow satin embroidered in white, the latter being used for side panels and sleeves.

From the foregoing the reader will have gathered that half tints, soft lines of mauve and lilac, delicate pink, mixtures of white and yellow, the varied tones of floral brocade and rainbow shading hold first rank for smart toilettes; and for more ordinary gear *vieux bleu*, heliotrope, beige, old rose, golden yellow, dark blue, scarlet and other deep reds. It will have been noticed, moreover, that our programme includes divers combinations of colors contrasts as well as pleasant harmonies.

These jottings would not be complete were I not to add a word about hats and bonnets. An entirely new departure in this branch heralds a fresh era in millinery. For one thing, the veil is no longer a separate institution; it forms part of the actual trimming of some of our broad-brimmed hats; the black lace thrown over the hat is puffed here and there when carried down over the face and its ends caught together at the nape of the neck and secured by a knot of ribbon or flower. Then there is a novel reading of the *fanchon* Felix which adapts it to quite young faces. Picture to yourself a bandeau of gold scroll work with a green ribbon run through it, a chaplet of fresh blossoms, or a twist of golden crape on a jet diadem; any one of these provided with a pair of strings by means of which it can be tightened or loosened at pleasure; now tied above the chignon, now below it, either composing a pretty frame for a pensive face, or giving additional piquancy to a *minois chiffonne*. To my mind the broad brimmed hat is of all modern fashionable coiffures the most becoming. But custom has decreed that bonnets are necessary on occasion for all save unmarried girls, and the "*couronne Ceres*" is certainly the best substitute as yet devised.

G. FELIX.

It Is Dangerous to Study One's Self.

"I can't for the life of me see," said Gus De Jay, "what some people were put on earth for."

"My dear Mr. De Jay," said Miss Pepperton, "you shouldn't cultivate this unfortunate habit of introspection." Washington Post.

Persistency of the Job-Hunter.

Division Superintendent Didn't I tell you to come 'round here only once a week?

Applicant Yes, sir; but Saturday, when I called, it was last week; and now, Monday, it is this week!—Puck.

Equestrian Item

Vanderchump I don't see Dudely riding in the park any more.

Vanderclam—No, he has quit it.

"Sworn off?"

"No, he fell off and broke his neck." Texas Siftings.

COAST TO CAPITAL.

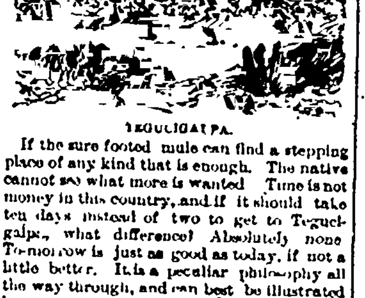
A Winter Journey Through the Republic of Honduras.

Some Hard Traveling From Amapala to Tegucigalpa.

Harrowing Experiences of a Four-Day Mule-Back Ride.

[Special Correspondence.]

AMAPALA, Honduras, March 11.—The road to Tegucigalpa is not even paved with good intentions. It bears the high sounding title of "the royal road," but the hardiest footed peasant finds it far from the primrose path. To the foreigner it is simply execrable. The rocks and the ruts make it impossible to go beyond a walk—with an occasional mad dog trot—and for this reason the most direct road from the coast to the capital, while only 105 miles, takes them five days to accomplish. There appears to be no thought of bettering its condition or the condition of any of the roads. The intention is to leave them as they are until some action of the elements makes them impassable. Then the government steps in and repairs damages.



TEGUCIGALPA.

If the sure footed mule can find a stepping place of any kind that is enough. The native cannot see what more is wanted. Time is not money in this country, and if it should take ten days instead of two to get to Tegucigalpa, what difference? Absolutely none. To-morrow is just as good as today, if not a little better. It is a peculiar philosophy all the way through, and can best be illustrated by a personal incident. The only two modes of conveyance for human beings or freight are mules and oxen. The former carry all bundles on their backs; the latter, with bands about their heads, pull heavy carts, the wheels being solid blocks of wood.

There are no spokes nor tires, no iron nails or boxes. The fastenings are made by the strong vines of the forest, and the thing works as though it were created before Adam. No grease being used, the heavy, lumbering thing groans and strains and tosses along at the rate of nearly a mile an hour. Overtaking one of these ox carts on my journey from the coast, I found it in a state of approximate dissolution. One of the wheels had cracked, and it seemed as though every jolt would create a perfect wreck. The driver was moving on wholly unconcerned. I stopped my mule and said to him.

"Your cart is almost broken down."

"Si, senor," he answered, in a tone of surprise.

"Why not stop and fix it?"

"Why should I stop! I am going on very well."

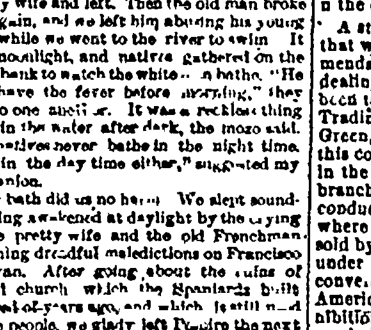
"But you will certainly break down in a little while."

"It may be so, but I will not offend heaven by borrowing trouble. The senor would not eat before he is hungry. Why should I mend my cart when it can go along without it! When the accident happens will be time enough to worry, not until then."

I could not beat it into his head that by fastening up his wheels with the vines he could probably pull through his journey, while by not doing it made a breakdown a certainty in an hour or two. I put spurs to my mule and hurried on. Looking back I saw the native curiously eying me, as much as to say: "There goes a silly Americano, who would drink before he is thirsty, and who is rushing on to Pespire today when he might go leisurely to-morrow. What fools those foreign mortals be!"

Pespire is twenty leagues from the Nicaraguan frontier and twenty-four leagues from that point of the coast whither I had started for the capital. My mozo had told me the seventy-two miles could be made by good riding in two days, as the mountain climbing was moderate. I concluded to do it, because for days I had lived on tortillas and beans, the native food, eating and sleeping in untenanted huts, with naked children, hungry swine and mangy dogs closely watching me. It was said that at Pespire there was a restaurant kept by a Frenchman, and that there I would be entertained. Visions of a half bottle of claret, a cutlet and a bit of white bread rose before me and kept me up under the broiling sun. What a hungry, tired man rode into Pespire that night! The mozo rode before me up to the Frenchman's adobe house, in the door of which a pretty but frowzy woman stood. It wasn't very inviting, but I asked entertainment. The woman sullenly shook her head. "He's fighting drunk," she said, pointing to a white haired, grizzly object lying on the earthen floor. As there was no other place in town to sleep, I brushed past her while the mozo led the mules into the back yard.

"You must give us food and sleep," my guide said, walking over the prostrate Frenchman, and the woman finally consented to let us have two cots, which we could put out in the yard with the beasts and the chickens, and provided us also with dirty coffee and the everlasting tortillas and beans. Meanwhile the Frenchman awoke. He was "fighting drunk," and ordered us out of his house. We refused to go. "Francisco Soldivan sent you!" he yelled, and picking up a great knife he said: "When I see Francisco I will carve him up. I will cut out his heart, so!" and he made a deadly thrust in the air. "I will spit at him and torture him. He is a liar and a villain." Then, after a pause, he said: "I will, however, forgive your knowing him and let you stay," which was quite kind of the Frenchman. —



ONLY MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

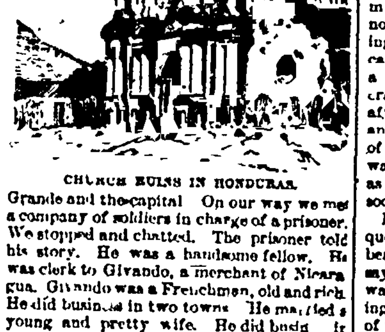
Just then Francisco Soldivan stepped in "Now there will be music," I thought, but the Frenchman was no longer sanguinary; he was simply sulken in the presence of his enemy, who whispered with the pretty but frowzy wife and left. Then the old man broke out again, and we left him abusing his young wife while we went to the river to swim. It was moonlight, and natives gathered on the river bank to watch the white men bathe. "He will have the fever before morning," they said to one another. It was a reckless thing to go in the water after dark, the mozo said. The natives never bathe in the night time. "Nor in the day time either," suggested my companion.

Our bath did us no harm. We slept soundly, being awakened at daylight by the crying of the pretty wife and the old Frenchman breathing dreadful maledictions on Francisco Soldivan. After going about the ruins of an old church which the Spaniards built hundreds of years ago, and which is still used by the people, we gladly left Pespire the next day for Sabanna Grande, expecting to get there that night. The distance was fourteen leagues. After a ride of twenty miles, we halted at a river, on the banks of which was a bamboo hut, in the shadow of which a remarkable native woman was at work crushing and rolling the corn for the tortillas. She couldn't have been more than twenty-two, straight as yonder palm, perfect in shape, dark, wholesome and clean. Her eyes were of wonderful beauty, moist and glistening, and her voice was soft and musical as a perfect symphony. Actually, she was an overwhelming sort of girl, for whom I fancy the men would fight or commit any sort of deviltry.

She must have descended from those Arabian virgins who made people die from love; for, as she looked at you, the tenderest tears seemed swelling in her eyes. The view here was very refreshing, and we concluded to spend the afternoon and night, taking a very early early start for Sabanna Grande and Tegucigalpa, only nineteen leagues away, but up mountains of 5,000 feet elevation. That night the old native, father of the girl, heard the cry of the mountain tiger, and saying he knew where the animal came for water, invited me to go with him on a hunting trip. At midnight we started. At 2 o'clock we reached the pool, and after an hour's waiting the game appeared. The old man courteously offered me the gun to shoot, but it was an old Queen Anne affair, and I saw more danger from the gun than the tiger.

The result was not exciting. The native's shot was steady and fatal. The animal fell dead and in half an hour was skinned. I was sorry that I did not do the shooting. I have the skin today, and, by the time the United States is reached, may feel justified in being the slayer of the beast. Upon our return to the river we fell in with two murderous looking natives, who suddenly sprang out of the brush. They drew their knives and gesticulated horribly. The old man gave them his gun, and they stood and talked with him, *watching me narrowly*. I felt my time had come. There seemed no escape. If I ran they had the gun and I knew not where to fly. I could not fight, for though I had traveled much I never carried a dagger or a pistol in my life. It was pretty hard to die thus. Through my brain flashed thoughts of *loved ones* at home. Was I then not to see the capital after all! Was I to die without a glimpse of Salvador, or Guatemala, or Spain, or other cities far away! Was I to be killed by these ruffians with my pockets full of letters to high and mighty persons, and my saddle bags laden with Central American silver worth eighty cents on the dollar! How would they kill me, I wondered. Would it be a dagger in the back or a charge from the old musket! Suddenly the old man beckoned me, and he and I started away down a trail. "Those men wanted a couple of cigars," he observed, "and were ashamed to ask you. They wanted me to do it." I made him call the ruffians back and insisted upon their going with us to the house, where I had both a bottle and tobacco.

They didn't quite understand the sudden cordiality of my feelings for them. Take it altogether it was quite a sight. Two hours sleep and in the bright light of the morning we left the Honduras Hebe for Sabanna Grande and the capital. On our way we met a company of soldiers in charge of a prisoner. We stopped and chatted. The prisoner told his story. He was a handsome fellow. He was clerk to Givando, a merchant of Nicaragua. Givando was a Frenchman, old and rich. He did business in two towns. He married a young and pretty wife. He did business in one town and sent his wife to care for the business in the other.



CHURCH RUINS IN HONDURAS.

She employed the young prisoner to assist her. After a year the young prisoner met a Costa Rica girl and paid her much attention. Mrs. Givando was furious. She discharged the young prisoner, wrote to her husband and "confessed everything." The young prisoner, after being dismissed, went into the interior, where he was arrested for stealing 2,000 pesos from Givando. "It is a conspiracy," he said. "I took nothing; he and she both know it. It is his effort to even up." It so proved, for a week later the handsome young prisoner was discharged.

As you near Tegucigalpa the road grows better. For a league outside the city the highway is reasonably fair and the mules step over it hastily. After our long, hot journey I am sure our appearance as we entered the city was disreputable. Personally your correspondent was a guy. An old straw hat and a ragged coat, torn on the trip, were shocking to behold; yet the native civility showed itself by the gravity and kindliness of our salutations. Even the boys would cry out "adios" and politely give us welcome. I imagine our entrance into a city of the United States! I can about hear the small boy wanting some one to "shoot the hat," and making some loathsome remark about "getting on to McGinty!"

In politeness the natives of Honduras are true sons of Castile. Very quiet and quaint is Tegucigalpa. There is not a carriage or vehicle of any kind within its walls. It is solemn and grave and proud. The men and women dress well and are prosperous. The president can say with the French king, "I am the state," and the climate is not so hot as on the coast. In many respects it is a pleasant place to live, although for the American any place in Central America is exile.

Four days at the capital and three days on a mule brings me again to the coast. The ship for Salvador sails in an hour. I will be a passenger. Walking out on the pier I see the old Frenchman of Pespire, dressed quite neatly. He is talking with another old man. "Do you know who his friend is?" my companion inquires of me, and answers: "That is Givando; I know him. They are talking it all over."

"I wonder what they are saying?" I remark, carelessly.

"Probably," answers my companion, "one is telling the other the observations of still another Frenchman, who said: 'The old man who marries a young wife is like one who buys a book for his friends to read.'"

PARMENAS W. WHITE.

A Step in the Right Direction

Export and Finance, March 15, 1890.

One of the most serious difficulties which has heretofore confronted American manufacturers and merchants in their efforts to secure a share of the trade of Spanish America has been the fact that the people of the southern half of the continent really did not know what we had to sell. The American drummer is practically an unknown quantity south of the City of Mexico, whilst on the other hand, all of the centres of trade in Mexico, Central and South America literally swarm with commercial travelers sent out by German, English and French business houses. Every trader in Spanish America knows what he can buy from an English, German or French concern, and if he has any idea at all of the magnificent products of the factories and mills of this country, it is a very hazy and indefinite one. To remedy this state of things is one of the most important and essential needs of our growing commerce in the countries to the south of us.

A step in the right direction and one that will without doubt lead to a commendable increase in our commercial dealings with Spanish America, has just been taken by the American Export and Trading company, at No. 5 Bowling Green, New York. The managers of this company have decided to establish in the City of Mexico and Buenos Ayres branch agencies with large and well conducted public warehouses attached, where American goods can be seen and sold by sample. The agencies will be under the charge of men thoroughly conversant with the needs of the Spanish-American trade and people, and this exhibition of the produce and manufactured goods of this country will be among the most important incentives to closer commercial and trade relations.

Other branches of the Export and Trading company will soon be established at all the important centres of trade in Mexico, Central and South America, so that manufacturers and merchants who have hitherto been obliged to refrain from all attempts at seeking a market for their goods in the southern portion of the continent will thus have an opportunity to make known to the people there the goods and merchandise which they desire to place upon those markets.

In connection with this new undertaking, and an important addition to it, the company propose to send out through these countries a number of energetic, intelligent, and pushing commercial travelers, who will seek trade and a market for the goods which may be consigned to the warehouses of the various agencies of the company in Spanish America. They will be men thoroughly conversant with the needs of those nations, acquainted with the language and customs of the people and in commercial sympathy with them.

The whole project is a magnificent one and will commend itself not only to the merchants and manufacturers of this country, but to the traders and merchants of Spanish America, to whom it will be almost as great a benefit as to the commercial interests of the United States.

AN ELOQUENT WOMAN PREACHER.

Rev. Mary C. Jones and Her Work for Humanity's Good.

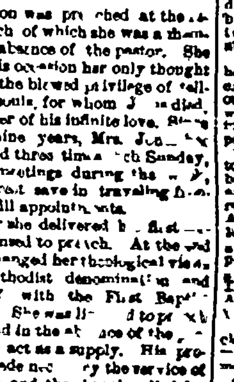
[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, March 25. Called in a peculiar way, and, as the legal books have it, without "knowledge and aforethought" on her own part to declare the gospel, Mrs. Mary C. Jones' ministrations have been attended with such invariable and pronounced success that there is but one opinion as to her fitness for her vocation.

A slender woman of apparently fragile physique, with dark, wide open eyes and a face "whose every feature hath the power to aid the expression of the hour," she looks the inspirationist she is. Still, while possessing in a remarkable degree "that quality which makes the moment great," she has what rarely accompany such gifts, viz: positive and clearly defined principles, excellent business ability and sound judgment.

Mrs. Jones is a native of New Hampshire, and is now 47 years of age. Her father was English and her mother Scotch. She secured an academic education through her own efforts, having taught school when she was barely 13.

Before she was 12 years of age she was exercised in regard to religion and joined the Methodist church. Although she remained connected with it for eighteen years, she was by no means an active member, and says that she became proud, ambitious and devoted to worldly pleasure. In 18[illegible], through an afflicting experience, she was deeply moved, and, with no intention of doing public work, became imbued with a desire to consecrate her life to the service of God. Shortly afterwards she removed with her husband and family to Seattle, Wash. The great need of church workers opened the way, and she was soon prominent in the Sunday school and as a helper in the Young Men's Christian association.



REV. MARY C. JONES

Her first sermon was preached at the request of the church of which she was a member during the absence of the pastor. She says that upon this occasion her only thought was that she had the blessed privilege of telling five hundred souls, for whom Jesus died, of the saving power of his infinite love. Since that time, for nine years, Mrs. Jones has preached two and three times each Sunday, besides holding meetings during the week, and has had no rest save in traveling from place to place to fill appointments.

Very soon after she delivered her first sermon she was licensed to preach. At the end of one year she changed her theological views and left the Methodist denomination and identified herself with the First Baptist church of Seattle. She was licensed to preach by this church, and in the absence of the pastor was called to act as a supply. His protracted absence made necessary the service of a regular minister, and the church called her for ordination. On the 9th day of July, 1883, she was regularly ordained by the First Baptist church of Seattle, sitting in council with representatives of other churches convened there at a meeting of the Baptist Association of Puget Sound and British Columbia.

The Hon. R. S. Greene, then chief justice of the territory, was moderator of the council that ordained her, and says in regard to the matter: "As regards her fitness, the evidence the examination of those present was very high and displayed not the shadow of a doubt. Since her ordination God has greatly and continuously blessed her labor to the conversion of many souls, and to the unifying and enlarging of several churches." Although this was the first ordination of a woman in the close communion Baptist church, there was no dissenting voice when the vote was taken; it was however, true that there were several members of the council who did not vote.

During her brief ministry, Mrs. Jones has organized several Baptist churches, and in two instances fine houses of worship were erected during her pastorate. Wherever she has preached churches have proved too small for the congregation.

In August, 1887, she was called to supply the pulpit of the First Baptist church at Spokane Falls, and in January, 1888, she received all the votes except two to become the pastor at a salary of $1,000 a year. Until this time the church had been dependent for half the salary of their minister upon the Home Mission society.

However, as the board refused to recognize a woman as pastor, and because of this would extend no further financial aid, the church struck out boldly for itself, with the preacher of its selection at the helm. In less than two years one hundred and fifty members have been added to the church; the Sunday school, which numbered forty when Mrs. Jones accepted the call, has now two hundred and seventy children in regular attendance; lots for a new church have been purchased at a cost of $10,000; Rev. Mrs. Jones' salary has been raised to $2,000 a year, and the church is free from debt.

Mrs. Jones has two children, the youngest being now 17 years of age. In doing her public work she has in no way neglected nor failed in her private duty. Enthusiastic and inspirational, she is yet thoroughly practical, and is as helpful in assisting her parishioners in their everyday living as inciting them to higher ideals and aspirations. "It is rising into lofty abstractions lies the difficulty than in seeing well and lovingly the complexities of what is at hand." The complexities of what is at hand are ever the first care of the Rev. Mrs. Jones. She neither writes nor lectures, but devotes her undivided effort to ministerial labor.

ANTOINETTE VAN H[illegible].

Cruel Treatment of Sailors.

A most horrible tale of brutality came to light recently at New York city. Soon after reaching that port the crew of the ship Constance, through the British consul general, procured warrants for the arrest of First Mate Johns and Second Mate Lea. The former was captured, and in the subsequent examination it was shown that the members of the crew had been treated with the most savage cruelty. The belaying pin, the ax and the revolver were the favorite weapons of the mates, and not one of the [illegible], eight in number, was without visible evidence of maltreatment in the way of scars or wounds. Johns, who was held without bail, gave as an excuse that the crew was mutinous.

To Sing Before the Czar.

A glee club has been formed by the American students in the [illegible] university [illegible] the young men propose to make a tour of the European capitals, singing American [illegible] dies only. St. Petersburg is [illegible] as the place for holding the first concert, and the [illegible] who has promised to be present, will be given a chance to hear "My Old Kentucky Home," "Way Down Upon the Swanee River," and, if the Russian police permit, such liberty laden airs as "Star Spangled Banner," "America" and "Hail Columbia."

Not Long to Wait.

Jack—How can you expect to marry her when she has a husband already?

Dick He's a lineman. Epoch.

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Successor to John A. Sprague,
Rubber Stamps
Numbering Machines, Dating Stamps, Rubber Type and Figures.
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INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.
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Civil Engineer.
Surveys and Estimates for Reservoirs, Ditches and Roads, Land Surveying and Mapping.
OFFICE Scottell Block, over No. 18, Pike's Peak avenue.

NOTICE TO ELECTORS.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the City Council of the city of Colorado Springs at a regular meeting thereof, held March 17th, 1890. Notice is hereby given that there will be submitted to the qualified electors, who have paid taxes for the year 1889, at the city election to be held on the first Tuesday, of April, 1890, in the city of Colorado Springs, the following proposition, to-wit: The question as to whether or not the City Council shall issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $80,000, to bear interest at the rate of, not to exceed six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, said bonds to run not less than ten years nor more than fifteen years. For the following purposes to-wit: For sewer extension, the amount of $50,000; for water works extension, the amount of $20,000; for construction of bridges, the amount of $10,000. Those voting for the bonds shall entitle their tickets for the bonds and those voting against the bonds shall entitle their tickets against the bonds.

By order of the City Council
H. C. McCREERY,
City Clerk.
Colorado Springs, Colo., March 18th, 1890.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.

NEW YORK, March 7th, 1890.

The third annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen directors and the transaction of such other business as may be proper, will be held at twelve o'clock, noon, Monday, April 7th 1890, at the Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo. A resolution will be presented to the stockholders, authorizing the Board of Directors to execute and deliver all instruments required or requested by the trustees, or otherwise, for the purpose of confirming and ratifying the agreement between the Railroad Company and the Trustees, Hugh M. Mathews and [illegible], dated June 1st, 1887, to secure the issue of $[illegible] First Mortgage bonds; and also for the purpose of confirming and ratifying the mortgage between the Railroad Company and the Trustees, Josiah A. Horsey and Lyman K. [illegible], dated July 1st, 1887, to secure the issue of certain second Mortgage bonds therein specified; and also for the purpose of confirming and ratifying the agreement between the Railroad Company and the Trustees, [illegible], dated August 1st, 1887, to secure the [illegible]. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 p.m., Monday, March 17th, and remain closed until final adjournment of the meeting.

ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr.,
Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Mexican National Construction Company, to elect members of the Board of Directors, and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the Company, at Colorado Springs, in the State of Colorado, on the first Monday of April, 1890, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books of the Company, for the transfer of stock will be closed on the 15th day of March, 1890, at 3 o'clock, p. m., and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of such meeting.

W. W. NEVIN,
Secretary.
March 6th, 1890.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE COLORADO MIDLAND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., March 6, 1890.

The Annual meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Midland Construction Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, at twelve o'clock noon on Monday, April 7th 1890. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 p. m. [illegible] day of March, 1890, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

FREDK WM HARLEY,
Secretary.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of [illegible] company, to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, at the city of Colorado Springs, state of Colorado, on the seventh day of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN R. LUNDSTROM
Secretary.
March [illegible], 1890.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.
February [illegible], 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of district court, of El Paso county, Colo, at Colorado Springs, Colo, on April 5th, 1890, at 9 a. m., viz: [illegible], of Falcon P. O Colo, H. E. No. [illegible], for the [illegible] Sec [illegible], tp 12 s, r 64 w. That he intends to commute the same to a cash entry. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: P. W. Hastings, R. A. Buck, R. R. Mills and J. M. [illegible], all of Falcon P. O. Colorado.

F. R. BALDWIN,
Register.

The next annual meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Pinery and Land company, to elect members of the board of directors, and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, at the city of Colorado Springs, state of Colorado, on the seventh day of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock, noon.

E. H. MCCULLOUGH,
Secretary.
March [illegible].

Notice is hereby given that the Annual meeting of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of the Company, at Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Monday, April 7th, 1890, at 12 o'clock, noon.

W. L. GRAHAM,
Assistant Secretary.
February [illegible], 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Colorado Midland Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before such meeting, will be held at the office of the Company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, at twelve (12) o'clock noon, on Monday, April seventh (7th), 1890.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock p. m., on the 8th day of March, 1890, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

E. W. SELLS,
Secretary.
Colorado Springs, March 8th 1890.

The next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mexican National Coal, Timber and Iron company, to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, at the city of Colorado Springs, state of Colorado, on the seventh day of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN R. LUNDSTROM,
Secretary.
March [illegible], 1890.

The next annual meeting of the stockholders of the Southwestern Land company, to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company, at the city of Colorado Springs, state of Colorado, on the seventh day of April, 1890, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN R. LUNDSTROM

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The Empson Packing Co.,
Longmont, Colo.

STATEMENT OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
Insurance Co. of New York.
RICHARD A. McCURDY, President.
For the year ending Dec. 31st, 1889.

Assets	$136,401,328 02
Increase in Assets	$10,319,174 46
Surplus	9,657,245 44
Increase in Surplus	1,717,184 81
Receipts	31,119,019 62
Increase during year	[illegible] 10
Paid Policy Holders	[illegible] 28
Increase during year	473,058 16
Risks assumed	151,602,483 37
Increase during year	[illegible] 66
Risks in force	565,949,934 92
Increase during year	83,824,749 56
Policies in force	182,310
Increase during year	23,961
Policies written in 1889	44,077
Increase over 1888	11,[illegible]

The Assets are Invested as Follows:

Real Estate and Bond and Mortgage Loans	$69,361,913 13
United States Bonds and other Securities	50,823,469 81
Loans on Collateral Securities	9,845,500 00
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies, at Interest	2,483,632 79
Interest accrued, Premiums deferred and in transit, etc	3,881,812 29
	$136,401,328 02

Liabilities (including Reserve at 4 per cent) $126,[illegible]

Year	Risks Assumed.	Risks Outstand'g	Assets.	Surplus
1884	$34,681,420	$351,789,285	$103,876,178	$4,743,[illegible]
1885	46,507,139	368,981,441	108,908,967	5,012,634
1886	56,832,719	393,809,203	114,181,963	5,643,568
1887	69,457,468	427,628,933	118,806,852	6,294,442
1888	103,214,261	482,125,184	126,082,154	7,940,063
1889	151,602,483	565,949,934	136,401,328	9,657,245

ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Vice-President.
ISAAC F. LLOYD, 2d Vice-President.
WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

The Guaranteed Indemnity and Investment Bonds issued by this company are popular and profitable forms of investment with sound Life Insurance free. For explanatory circulars call on or address

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General Agent for Colorado and Wyoming.
721 Seventeenth St., Denver.

J. H. McINTYRE,
Agent, Colorado Springs.
Opera House Block.

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Fresh Milk, Cream, Skim Milk
AND BUTTERMILK,
Delivered Daily in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou.
Orders by Postal Card will receive prompt attention.

Henry Van Kleeck,
[illegible] Building, Denver, Colo.
INVESTMENTS AND LOANS.
Money loaned on City, Town and Ranch property; interest collected; investments made and managed for non-residents in Colorado and the West.
References: W. S. Jackson, Colo. Springs; Edward C. Perkins, Boston; James M. McLean, New York, and the banks of Denver.

PANTS $4. $5. $6.
Made to Order. First-class, guaranteed all wool. Suits and Overcoats at lowest figures. We are here to supply fine goods and a perfect fit at rock bottom prices. Each [illegible] 6 cts in stamps for samples, self-measuring blank and a tape measure.
Bradford Woolen Co., 1876 15th St., Denver.

M. PASTEUR,
The Noted French Scientist,
[illegible]
Perfect Water Filter!
We are Agents for this Filter, and
CROCKER'S
SELF-CONDENSING FILTER,
Which can be attached to any faucet at a moment's notice.
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110 No. Tejon St.

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BANK.
CAPITAL PAID IN $[illegible]
SURPLUS [illegible]
Transacts a General Banking Business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.
WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier.
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W. S. Jackson. C. H. White. J. [illegible]

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Stark & Titus, Propr's,
[illegible]
Meats, Game, Poultry, Etc.
[illegible] Mutton [illegible] our own make [illegible]
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(Ground Floor.)

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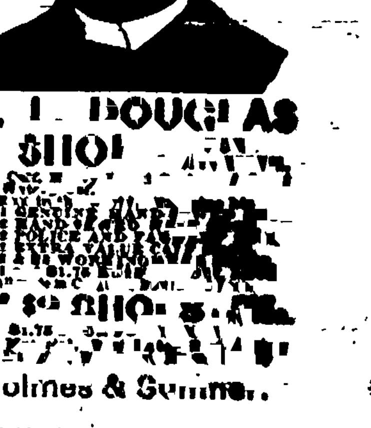
REAL ESTATE,
3 N. Tejon, Opp. Bank Block.
Loans on Chattels and [illegible]
Investors should examine our list of [illegible]
Choice [illegible] Property, both improved and unimproved in all parts of the City.

CAUTION [illegible]



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE [illegible]
[illegible]
$3 $2 SHOES [illegible]
Holmes & Summer.

DO NOT FORGET THAT
Chas. H. Willard
[illegible]
Manitou Park Speckled Trout

A WEIGHTY PROBLEM.

Views of Prominent Educators on the Immigration Problem.

Well-Known Thinkers Unite in Favoring Some Restriction.

Warnings and Suggestions by Several College Presidents.

There is no room for doubt that a country may restrict to the extent of prohibiting immigration. There is no rule of international law or comity to prevent such action. The only questions for us to consider, therefore, are: should the United States restrict immigration? and if so, how far?

I have no sympathy with the cry of "America for Americans." As far as I can admit sentiment into the consideration of such a question, I incline to regard this country as a refuge for the oppressed and down-trodden of all lands. Our ancestors found an asylum here from persecution both religious and political, and it behooves us to give as we have received, in so far as the law of self preservation will allow. The question is not one of sentiment but of wise government, however. It is not merely expedient, but it is the duty of a state to take measures to prevent the introduction into its territory of a dangerous class. The class or classes so excluded should be dangerous in themselves, not by possibility. The discrimination should be based on some definite quality present in fact, or in potentiality only, inevitably to be developed by the circumstances of our political life. This introduces a problem of practical politics of the first quality. It is much easier to lay down a principle than it is to apply it. For example, we can readily make the first application to pauper immigrants. There is no doubt that they should be excluded. But they are far less dangerous to civil order and the [illegible] character of our institutions than many well-to-do persons of anarchistic affiliations. Yet it would be a more serious blow at our institutions to inquire into opinions than to admit persons of evil opinions. Free thought and free speech are the fundamental principles of our government. The menace to our national morals by the introduction of the "Continental Sunday" in the place of the English Sunday, is far more serious than any arising out of pauper immigration. There are difficult matters to deal with, and to tinker with them is to make the matter worse rather than better. Again, no judicial mind can fail to [illegible] the law forbidding the importation of skillful work [illegible] under contract. Here is a person coming to fill an [illegible], a profitable provision. Unskilful immigration [illegible] for a long period [illegible] peril our own people's prosperity.

For the present I should advocate restriction only as to paupers and as to criminals (of every sort except political criminals not guilty of crimes against humanity). But I regard any law which provides for self-protection as legitimate.

ETHELBERT D. WARFIELD.
Miami University, Ohio.

OPINION FROM GENERAL FISK.

The question of immigration is such a large one I hardly dare undertake to say much about it in my hurry, but that the American people must in the near future take such action as to quantity and quality as will very materially restrict immigration I have not the slightest doubt. The careful observer of the heavy demand of the last immigration from abroad, with more than a corresponding increase in the worst elements from abroad, cannot but be apprehensive of immediate and great danger to our American institutions.

CLINTON B. FISK.

[illegible]

Restriction of foreign immigration, is as essential to the health of the body politic, as the exclusion of poison from the physical system is essential to physical health.

Each immigrant should be required to bring from the United States consul at the port from which he sailed, a description of himself for identification, a brief account of his life, and a certificate of good character and capacity for self-support.

To insure thoroughness and fidelity in this examination of immigrants, appointments to the consular service should be made on a business rather than a political basis; fixed salaries should be paid instead of fees; and tenure of office during efficiency and good behavior should be obtained.

WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE.
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.

MUST BE SOLVED.

The problem of immigration is an exceedingly difficult one and as yet is only in the first stages of solution. It involves, as it seems to me, two wholly distinct issues, which are apt to be confounded as being identical. That is to say, there is the question of immigration pure and simple and the other and very different question of citizenship. The present test of citizenship is as loose and as low as it well could be. The most intelligent of Chinese and of Indians are excluded from citizenship: the most degraded of the African race are eligible to a privilege which should be considered an exalted one, but which in this country is certainly depressed to pretty low depths. It may, I conclude, be wise to admit as immigrants those to whom citizenship should not be offered as the lower order of the Slavs, Turks, Japanese and others. On the other hand, legislation of the past two or three years has, and as I believe, wrongfully been regulated on a purely economic basis. That is to say, we prohibit laborers from coming under contract which is all right; but when the prohibition is made to include clergymen, a whole orchestra of musicians and others engaged in professional callings, as physicians, lawyers, architects, etc., the law is all wrong; it keeps good talent out of the country, and that not to the benefit of good talent in the country. Criminals and vagabonds are already excluded, as are those liable in the opinion of the authorities to become paupers. People of known bad character on the other side should not be allowed to come here at all, and this not because of the economic effect of their coming, but because bad people are an injury to our whole social fabric, and their arrival threatens peril to society. In this the law should be made more stringent. We are not as yet in a position to settle the matter on the instant; but a careful commission of experts, not politicians, should be provided for to investigate this whole subject. When conclusive result is the framing of just immigration laws, the question of citizenship should be taken up, and when we come to that, we shall do wisely to revise the standard by placing just restrictions around a privilege now so greatly abused. We do not need immigrants now; we could get on well if not an immigrant reached these shores during the rest of the century. For one thing I believe a tax should be placed on every immigrant coming here, which I would make $10 on every child and $25 on every adult. It is about time the process of crystalization with homogenity were in operation, and that process cannot be carried on with 7,000,000 of foreigners being emptied on these shores every decade.

MARSHAL H. BRIGHT.
Tarrytown-on-Hudson.

A MEASURE OF SELF DEFENSE.

The power is inherent in national sovereignty to adopt any just measure which the national welfare requires. Self defense requires of this nation that it protect itself against dangerous immigration. Civilized nations long ago gave up the practice of shutting out strangers and treating aliens as enemies; but they have never given up the right to decide what classes of persons shall be admitted to domicil and citizenship. The right to restrict immigration is perfectly plain. The expediency of so doing in practical cases is the open question. It has been our boast that this country offers an asylum for the oppressed of all nations. For a time this was a tolerably safe measure, because the difficulty of emigration selected only the most vigorous and enterprising—though certain sections of our country are suffering and will for generations suffer, under the operation of this lavish hospitality. But when in order to be rid of excessive and undesirable populations foreign governments, and emigration societies, and poor-law boards, remove all these difficulties, and expatriate the dependent, the vicious, and the criminal classes by wholesale, it is no longer a question of affording an asylum to the oppressed, but rather of offering our country as a vast poor farm reformatory and pesthouse for all nations.

For myself, I never have been able to see any valid reason for excluding foreign laborers merely because they are laborers. The legislation which aims to accomplish this seems to me to be pure demagogism, and like all demagogism to be short-sighted and suicidal. Abundant labor does not in this country necessarily mean cheap labor. The continent has untold treasures hidden in its depths, and we have barely scratched the surface. Every laborer consumes according to his producing power, and therefore increases the demand for labor as well as its supply. Every new laborer, up to the normal limit of productiveness which in this country is as yet a long way off, is as much a competitor for products as for labor. In a long time to come the country can afford to welcome both new labor and new capital to a share in its opportunities.

But as regards the idle, dependent and vicious classes, the case is quite different. Let the countries whose bad social system has produced them, be compelled to maintain them. Our obligations of humanity toward them is limited by our duty toward those of our own houshold. To be allowed to shift upon other countries the responsibility for begetting such classes would be to escape the salutary punishment which Providence inflicts upon nations as well as upon individuals, "visiting the sins of the father upon the children unto the third and fourth generation."

MATTHEW A. BUCKMAN,
University of Vermont, Poultney, Vt.

VIEWS OF PRESIDENT ANDREWS.

All agree that insane and criminal immigrants should be excluded from our country, and also all others who are not in condition to get themselves a livelihood by labor. Difference of view arises only when able bodied immigrants in general are in question. My conviction is that what is on the whole best in their case cannot be decided without knowing what our tariff policy is to be. If we are to continue our high tariff, the only way to keep up high wages is to restrict immigration. Otherwise American labor must be thrown more and more into competition with the pauper labor of Europe, having practically no protection except the price of passage across the ocean. The moral and social considerations which also favor restriction are very strong, but should not, in my judgment, decide the question alone. If, on the other hand, decidedly low tariffs were to prevail, restriction of immigration would not be necessary, partly because laborers abroad would be better off, most of them therefore remaining at home, and partly because our export trade in manufactures as well as in agricultural products, would be immensely increased so as to enlarge the demand for labor at home. We have not yet by any means all the laboring population which could profitably be employed within our territory, provided only correct distribution and favorable social conditions in general could be brought about.

E. BENJ. ANDREWS.
Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Aristocracy Defined.

Governess. What do we call the class composed of dukes, earls and marquises?

Pupil. The No-ability class.—American Grocer.

A Good Thing About a Bad One.

"I'll have a walk over. My opponent is a bad egg."

"Then you'll get left."

"Left? I guess not."

"Yes, you will. You can't beat a bad egg."—Chatter.

A Hard Name, Anyway.

Parent. Didn't I hear you call a boy a hard name today?

Bobby. Oh, no, that was his real name. He's a Russian.—Chicago Times.

A SMALL COTTAGE.

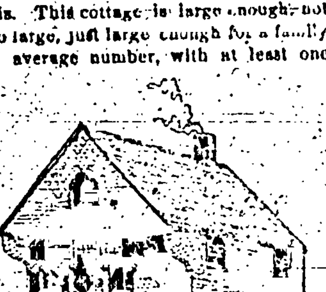
How to Build a Pretty Home at a Very Moderate Cost.

Ample Accommodations for a Family of Average Size.

Views, Plans, Descriptions and Estimates of Expense.

(Copyrighted by R. W. Shoppell, Architect.)

The problem of living comfortably, almost elegantly, on a moderate income, is fairly in the way of solution by the family that owns and tenants a cottage like this. This cottage is large enough, not too large, just large enough for a family of average number, with at least one room to spare for the requirements of hospitality.



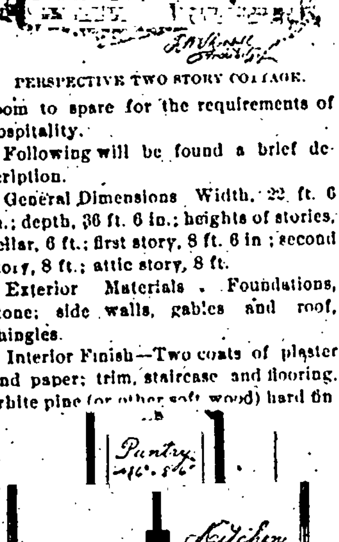
PERSPECTIVE TWO STORY COTTAGE.

Following will be found a brief description.

General Dimensions. Width, 22 ft. 6 in.; depth, 36 ft. 6 in.; heights of stories, cellar, 6 ft.; first story, 8 ft. 6 in.; second story, 8 ft.; attic story, 8 ft.

Exterior Materials. Foundations, stone; side walls, gables and roof, shingles.

Interior Finish—Two coats of plaster and paper; trim, staircase and flooring, white pine (or other soft wood) hard finished in first story and painted in second story.

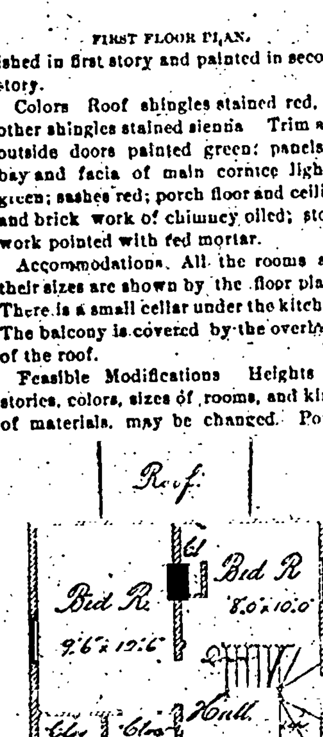


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

Colors. Roof shingles stained red, all other shingles stained sienna. Trim and outside doors painted green; panels of bay and facia of main cornice lighter green; sashes red; porch floor and ceiling and brick work of chimney oiled; stone work pointed with red mortar.

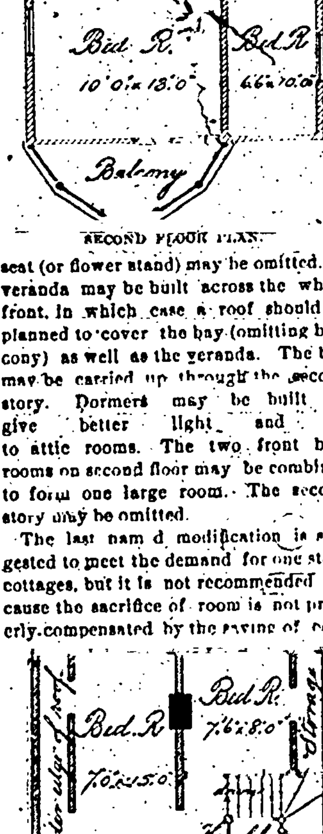
Accommodations. All the rooms and their sizes are shown by the floor plans. There is a small cellar under the kitchen. The balcony is covered by the overhang of the roof.

Feasible Modifications. Heights of stories, colors, sizes of rooms, and kinds of materials, may be changed. Porch seat (or flower stand) may be omitted. A veranda may be built across the whole front, in which case a roof should be planned to cover the bay (omitting balcony) as well as the veranda. The bay may be carried up through the second story. Dormers may be built to give better light and air to attic rooms. The two front bedrooms on second floor may be combined to form one large room. The second story may be omitted.



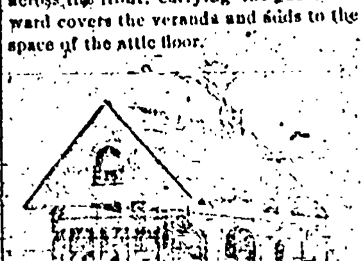
SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

The last named modification is suggested to meet the demand for one story cottages, but it is not recommended because the sacrifice of room is not properly compensated by the saving of cost.



ATTIC FLOOR PLAN.

The exterior appearance of the one story design is satisfactory, as may be seen by the illustration. The attic story rooms are one foot higher than the attic story rooms of the two story cottage. A feasible modification of the one story cottage is to build a veranda across the front; carrying the gable forward covers the veranda and adds to the space of the attic floor.



PERSPECTIVE OF ONE STORY COTTAGE.

Estimates of cost, based on New York prices for materials and labor, as follows:

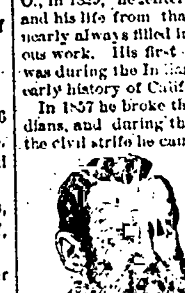
Two story cottage, as described, without modifications	$1200
One story cottage, as described, without modifications	800
Two story cottage complete except finishing the attic rooms	1050

FOR FORTY YEARS A FIGHTER.

The Long and Arduous Military Career of the Late Gen. Crook.

The great cavalry leaders of the war on the side of the northern states of the Union have nearly all "joined the majority." Sheridan, Custer and Kilpatrick live now only in history, and the recent demise of Gen. George Crook adds a fourth to the distinguished group. Gen. Crook was in many respects a typical American soldier. Born at Dayton, O., in 1829, he entered West Point in 1848, and his life from that on till its close was nearly always filled in with active and arduous work. His first experience in the field was during the Indian wars which mark the early history of California.

In 1857 he broke the power of the coast Indians, and during the nine years preceding the civil strife he came in contact with nearly every savage tribe west of the Rocky mountains. In 1861 he entered the service of the north as commander of an Ohio regiment, and gradually rose through various grades to that of major general of volunteers and brevet brigadier general in the regular service. However, his actual rank was the same at the close of the war as at the beginning—he was still a captain. In 1866 he was made lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-third infantry, and in November of that year the general, who had lately controlled the movements of 60,000 men, was engaged in leading sixty soldiers against the savages of Idaho.



GEN. GEORGE CROOK.

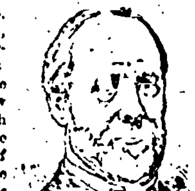
His campaigns against the Apaches and the Sioux cover the years from 1875 to 1886, and as an Indian fighter his name will ever remain inseparably connected with the history of the west. At the time of his death he held the rank of major general, and was in command of the department of the Missouri with headquarters at Chicago.

Six Cents for a Blighted Love.

An ungallant jury awarded damages recently in the small sum of six cents to a middle aged maiden lady who claimed to be the victim of misplaced confidence. Despite her three score years she had succumbed to the tender passion and vowed to wed a musical gentleman of half her age. The marriage day approached and the trousseau was ready, also the lady, but at the last moment the wooer grew cold and cried off from his bargain. Then the law was appealed to, but it has granted little satisfaction; for how can a paltry sixpence compensate for the loss of a husband? At any rate, though, the verdict has placed the lady in a proper light before the world and once again shown that "men are gay deceivers ever."

J. Y. Scammon's Eventful Career.

The career of the late Jonathan Young Scammon, who died recently at Chicago, was of that varied nature which characterizes the life history of many prominent men, particularly those who are Americans. He began as a lawyer, drifted into railway construction, identified himself with the cause of education, went into politics, managed a bank, founded an insurance company, established three newspapers, saw his great wealth swept away by the disastrous fire of 1871, and spent the closing years of his life in an endeavor to pay his debts and achieve a competence. Mr. Scammon was born in July, 1812, at Whitefield, Me., and went to Chicago in 1835, where he passed the remainder of his life. Besides the business enterprises with which he was connected, several public institutions owe their existence to his care and munificence. He endowed the Chicago Hahnemann hospital, paid for the erection of a Swedenborgian church, donated an observatory to the Chicago university and defrayed all its current expenses for several years; and was an ardent supporter of and contributor to the Chicago Historical society. Yet a little before his death he told a friend that he "didn't know where to place his hand on a $5 bill he could call his own."



J. Y. SCAMMON.

Has Killed Many Million Hogs.

The champion hog sticker of the country is probably John Wesley Haslett, of Kansas City. He has spent fourteen years as a packing house employe, and regards the killing of 2,000 hogs a fair day's work. Figuring on that basis, and allowing 300 working days to a year, it would appear that during his career Haslett has presided at the obsequies of nearly 8,500,000 porkers. The largest number ever slain by him in ten consecutive hours was 4,618. Despite the fact that his hands are daily dyed in blood, Haslett is a mild mannered man of domestic habits, whose peaceful dreams are never disturbed by the ghosts of his innumerable victims.

A Knife Blade in His Brain.

A pin prick may kill a man, and again he may survive the most serious injuries. This is so well established as a surgical axiom that the doctors are not often surprised. But the results of a post mortem at the London hospital recently gave ample cause for astonishment. The "subject" had died of phthisis. On opening the head the brain was found to be normal, but protruding through the left side of the temporal bone and lying between the convolutions of the brain the operating surgeon discovered part of the blade of a knife. The bone had healed on the surface and there were no marks on the skull.

A curious accident partially blockaded traffic on Broadway, New York city, the other day, for several hours. An ice wagon and a truck collided. The horse hitched to the former vehicle slipped against the guard to a man hole, pushed it aside and fell in, so that only the head and fore legs remained above ground. After the horse had died the body was hauled out with a derrick. The scene attracted thousands of spectators.

William L. Hilton, of Franklin, Ky., when on his death bed last June, threw a package containing $200,000 into the fire rather than leave anything for his wife to inherit. It was supposed to have been consumed, but recent developments go to show that it was rescued, and detectives and lawyers have stepped in and are now searching for the fortune so strangely missing.

A Milan inventor is said to have produced a simplified phonograph which reproduces all sorts of sounds with marvelous accuracy, and which is neither costly in construction nor liable to get out of order.

WOMEN OF THE PAST.

Women Who Have Witched the World With Their Loveliness.

The Two Gunning Girls and Their Rise to Rank and Fortune.

The Many Ups and Downs in the Lives of Some Famous Women.

ELIZABETH GUNNING.

Beauty—the beauty of woman—has its place in history side by side with the recorded deeds of the sage, the hero, the statesman and the thinker. The once read story of the siege of Troy leaves stronger recollection on the mind of the surpassing loveliness of Helen than of the stormy valor of Achilles; in the age of Grecian glory Phryne's charms shine out as clearly as the mighty deeds of Alexander, and Cleopatra, the sorceress of the Nile, has more security of unending fame than the man who drove her and Antony to death and founded the long line of Roman Cæsars.

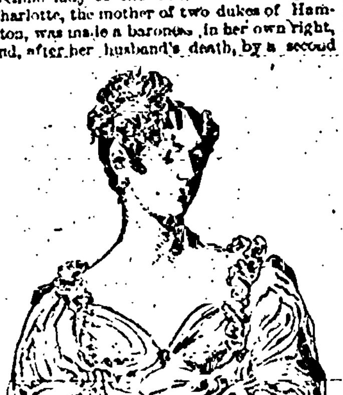
"In praise of ladies dead" the historian has not been singular or alone. Around the form of beauty the poet has woven the magic spell of romantic verse, and, bowing to the general decree, the sculptor has fashioned his block of marble along the lines of female grace, while the painter has more than vied with each and all to make his canvas the medium for the immortality of loveliness.

LADY HAMILTON.

Perhaps the power of beauty was never better illustrated than in the last century by the career of Elizabeth Gunning. She was the daughter of a poor Irish squire, John Gunning, of Castle Coote, Roscommon, in Connaught. The family was ruined and apparently without resource. But yet there was a resource left, and Mrs. Gunning discovered it. It was the beauty of Elizabeth and her sister Maria. By desperate exertions the mother secured enough money to take her daughters to Dublin. There the kindness of Peg Woffington furnished them with invitations to a grand ball at the castle, and with dresses to wear on the occasion. The maidens grew famous in a night and were the toast of the town. More money was raised, and in 1750 they went to London. Society received the "wild Irish girls" with open arms.

DUCHESS OF KENT.

New Year's, 1752, the Duke of Hamilton proposed to Elizabeth, then a stately woman of 19, and was accepted. The engagement was of the briefest, for the duke insisted on immediate marriage, roused a bishop from slumber, overcame all obstacles and became the husband of the entrancing Elizabeth at 12:30 a. m. in Mayfair chapel. The haste and impetuosity with which the affair was hurried on may be imagined from the fact that the wedding ring was the slide of a bed curtain. The new peeress that night entered on a career of uninterrupted prosperity. She became lady of the bedchamber to Queen Charlotte, the mother of two dukes of Hamilton, was made a baroness in her own right, and, after her husband's death, by a second marriage united the great houses of Hamilton and Argyll, and was the mother of two dukes of the latter title also. Her sister Maria, too, was wooed and won by a noble suitor and dazzled the gay world for years as the Countess of Coventry.



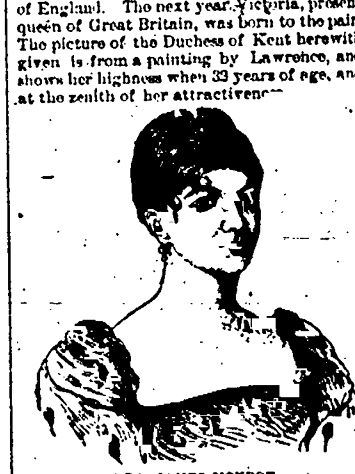
COUNTESS GROSVENOR.

Another woman to force herself to the front by merit alone of her surpassing charms was Emma Lyon. She owed nothing to a mother's watchfulness and care, as did the Gunnings. She was simply and wholly a child of the slums, the offspring of a house maid's intrigue, and a cast off waif of the streets. Her girlhood was passed amid all the surroundings of abject poverty and low damnable vice. At 13 she was a nursery maid, immature, but already showing promise of great beauty. Dr. Graham, a notorious quack of the day, picked her out of the gutter, and utilized her in his lectures on health, the half clad girl posing before her employer's audiences as the goddess Hygeia. After this the painter Romney grew infatuated with her, and placed on numerous canvases delineations of her glorious form and features.

She abandoned Romney to become the wife of a middle aged scholar named Greville, and under his tuition stored her mind with a great variety of learning and accomplishments. Now, fully equipped for her battle with the world, she deserted her husband, secured a divorce, and married Sir William Hamilton, the ambassador of Great Britain at the court of Naples. The chroniclers of that day are filled with accounts of her social triumphs, her keen wit and intelligence, and her superb beauty. She held her own, despite her past, at the court of St. James and on the continent, until one morning there sailed into port, after victory over England's foes, the famous Lord Nelson. The complications arising from her subsequent acquaintance with the great admiral barred her from respectable circles, and a few years after Nelson's death she passed away at Calais, to which town she fled to avoid her London creditors.

MME. JEROME BONAPARTE.

Still another woman who was the toast of her day had the fortune to be blessed in her youth with beauty, and also inherited rank. She was "of the purple," and knew nothing of obstacles such as those which Elizabeth Gunning and Emma Lyon were compelled to overcome. Victoria Maria Luisa was the fourth daughter of the Duke of Saxe Cobourg Saalfeld. Born in 1786, she married when 17 years old the Prince of Leiningen. He died in 1814, and in 1818 his widow wedded the Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III of England. The next year Victoria, present queen of Great Britain, was born to the pair. The picture of the Duchess of Kent herewith given is from a painting by Lawrence, and shows her highness when 33 years of age, and at the zenith of her attractiveness.



MRS. JAMES MONROE.

Lawrence also painted a portrait of Lady Elizabeth Gower, who in 1819 married Earl Grosvenor, eldest son of the Marquis of Westminster. She became in due course of time Lady Westminster, and lived to a great old age, preserving, even to the last, traces of the loveliness which distinguished her youth.

Americans generally are familiar with the romance surrounding the family of Baltimore Bonapartes. It was a notable event when the belle of the Monumental city married the brother of the French ruler and, as the papers of the time declared, "cemented the alliance between the countries of Washington and Lafayette." But the first consul did not propose that his imperial plans should be disturbed by an alliance of this sort, and refused to regard his brother Jerome's legal wife as anything save Miss Patterson. The divorce which he insisted on caused a rupture between Napoleon and Pius VII, and the Baltimore beauty, insisting that she was and would remain Mme. Jerome Bonaparte, crossed the seas and despite her marital separation shone in foreign society as a bright particular star for years. She returned to America in 1834 and ended her life in her native city.

One of the lovely women of a past generation well worthy of mention is Elizabeth K. Monroe, the wife of James Monroe, for eight years president of the United States. Her maiden name was Kortright, and her father had been a captain in the British army. Mr. Monroe, when he secured her hand, was a congressman from Virginia. The wedding took place in 1786, and from the hour when their fortunes were joined at the altar Mrs. Monroe, by her grace, her charm of manner and her tact, greatly aided the future president in conciliating foes, making friends and carving out a career. They lived much abroad, for he was minister to France and then to England, and afterward at home the lady's social duties included those which devolve upon the wife of a secretary of state and the chief executive of a republic. She was a handsome woman and she had brains.

FRED C. DAYTON.

A Rather Gruesome Banquet.

The undertakers' assistants of San Francisco recently held a banquet which had about it many gruesome features. The stage of Metropolitan temple was canopied with black and white, and two white coffins appeared upon a black velvet background with this sentiment above: "Eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die." Over the center of the platform hung an illuminated skull and cross bones. A draped casket bore the inscription: "At rest: Don McGinty," and a placard on the walls read: "What is home without a cough in?" The menu card, in shape like a coffin lid, offered such delicacies as chicken dressed a la shroud, smelts served on a stretcher; beef, Undertakers' association style; tomatoes stewed a la grippe, ham a la morgue, and so on. The lively young men who were present seem to have cast off their professional load of woe for the occasion and to have gone a little too far beyond the natural and healthy limit of their merriment.

A Century for the Life Limit.

A prominent physician of New York city recently declared that under ordinary circumstances everybody ought to live to be one hundred years old. He lays down no set rules for attaining longevity, but advises moderation in all things and adds: "Whether the jovial or the quiet person is apt to live the longest is perhaps a question. Some people are so solemn that they have not life enough to die and keep on earth to curse everybody they are acquainted with. It is not the length of time one lives but the good he does. Some men could live a hundred years and be of no benefit. Others could in twenty years accomplish wonders by their energy and the proper use of their abilities."

How They Shake Hands.

Christine Nilsson has large peasant hands, on one of which she is not ashamed to show a deep gash made by an ax while chopping wood in her native home. One forgets the hand, however, in the cordial greeting of its owner.

The tapering fingers of Mrs. James Brown Potter are quite as effusive in the social circle as they are effective on the stage in the manipulation of Cleopatra's asp.

Trapping a Lawyer.

A countryman went to a lawyer, laid before him a case in dispute, and then asked him if he would undertake to win the suit.

Lawyer—Most certainly; we are sure to win!

Peasant. So you really think it is a good case?

Lawyer. Undoubtedly; I am prepared to guarantee you will get a verdict in your favor.

Peasant—Well, then, sir, I don't think I'll go to law this time; for, you see, I have just given my opponent's side of the case, and not my own.—Translated for Chatter.

UNCLE SAM'S NAVY.

Something About the Rules of the United States Navy.

The Discipline on Board One of Uncle Sam's Men-of-War.

Naval Honors, Ceremonies, Salutes and Regulations.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The officers of the navy at the national capital, both active and retired—and there are hundreds of them—have talked about little else for a couple of weeks than the case of Commander McCalla, of the Enterprise, charged with "cutting down" one of his subordinates. It is not too much to say that, to a man these officers take sides with the commander. They are firm believers in the necessity of maintaining discipline, no matter to what extremity the commanding officers may have to go, even if it is to the literal taking off of heads and casting into the sea of the dismembered bodies of all offenders. You would not think that these mild and sometimes mellow old chaps who sit in the parlors of the Army and Navy and Metropolitan clubs and play whist and sip toddy, could ever be induced to say or do a harsh thing to anybody, but ask one of them what course he would pursue with a recalcitrant under officer or insolent seaman, and you will see a pair of flashing eyes and the involuntary movement of a hand toward the sword that isn't dangling by his side.

These old sea dogs, each the survivor of a hundred gales and a score of battles, will tell you that the discipline of the navy, terrible as it is supposed to be, is still too lax. But there are others who think the navy afflicted with altogether too much red tape, with a multiplicity of regulations and rules, and a circumlocution machine warranted to grind out a regular product of offenders and courts martial. There is no place like the navy for preservation of traditions. Musty old notions, which ought to have been buried decades ago, are still kept on hand, probably for the purpose of getting some poor chap into trouble. As if the unwritten law was not bad enough, the code of written laws and regulations is a most formidable statute book. If Jack Tar would know everything that is expected of him on all occasions he must be a law student as well as a sailor. The naval regulations now in force fill 250 pages of closely printed matter.

A large part of this bulky volume is filled with laws relating to military honors, ceremonies, salutes and distinctions. Another large part is taken up with description of the uniforms to be worn by officers and men. The ceremonials of a man-of-war are sufficiently complicated to make the grand vizier of the United States supreme court turn green with envy. Says the law comprehensively: "Every superior officer is directed to exact, upon all occasions, from his inferiors, unequivocal and respectful compliance with his orders; and it is expected of all his inferiors that they will not neglect any exterior mark of respect whenever they address or are addressed by a superior." If the law stopped with this generalization no one could complain, but it does not. It goes somewhat elaborately into details and specifications. For instance, sentinels on post and the men about the decks must salute any officer who passes them. When a sailor has saluted one officer about fifty times a day for a year or so he naturally begins to tire of it. Officers of all ranks must salute their official superiors in passing or addressing them, whether ashore or afloat, and whether they are or are not in uniform. The sacred quarter deck is amply protected from invasion by the common herd on board the ship. On entering the quarter deck, says the law, either from below or from boat, every officer and man must salute by touching their caps, and the officer of the deck must return the salute.

It is said that it takes a smart man about ten years to thoroughly master all the salutes and other ceremonials of the naval code. The sentinel at the gangway must salute all officers coming aboard or leaving the vessel, providing the rank of those officers is of or above lieutenant commander; but he must not forget that if the officers are of inferior rank to lieutenant commander he is simply to carry arms in their honor. As there are about forty ranks of officers, and each one is distinguished by a variation in his uniform or its adornment, it will be seen that when a good many officers are going in or out of a ship the man at the gangway has no time to lose.

All juniors in passing a senior, whether of line or staff, afloat or ashore, on duty or not, in uniform or not, must raise their caps, and all seniors must return the salute in the same way. When two boats containing officers meet or pass near each other, there is a great lot of saluting to be done and some fine distinctions to be remembered. For instance: To a boat with the flag of an admiral, vice admiral or rear admiral, or the broad pennant of a commodore, boats with a narrow pennant and containing staff officers are to lie on their oars or let fly their sheets as a mark of respect. Boats without pennants are to toss their oars or lower their sails. This would appear to be a heap of bother, but what would a navy be without its salutes and ceremonies!

The variations of salutes from boats are almost infinite. When one boat salutes another by lying on its oars or lowering its sails, every officer in each boat must tip his cap, and do it very solemnly, too. Coxswains steering boats are to stand up and salute by raising their caps whenever commissioned officers are passed; but if the other boat contains only warrant officers he need not stand up, but must raise his cap. If two boats are going in the same direction, that containing inferiors must not pass or overtake that which contains superiors.

Then there are the salutes by guns. Rules for these fill a long chapter in the Naval Regulations. When the president of the United States visits a vessel of the navy he must be received by the officer of highest rank, with all the officers of the ship on deck in full uniform, the crew at quarters on the opposite side of the deck drawn up for inspection, and the full marine guard and band must be paraded. On the president's reaching the deck the drums give four ruffles, the national air is played by the band, the national colors are displayed at the main and a salute of twenty-one guns is fired. When the president leaves ship the same ceremony is observed, the salute being fired just as he disembarks, and at the last gun the national flag is hauled down. The same honors are accorded an ex-president, except that the flag is not to be displayed.

There is an exception to this rule, however, and that is if the reception takes place abroad, and then the flag is displayed at the fore and not at the main. A vice president gets but nineteen guns in his salute, and those are not fired when he arrives, but on his departure only. A foreign sovereign fares the same as a president of the United States, except that the flag of his country shall be displayed and his national air be played by the band.

The secretary of the navy must be saluted with nineteen guns. Members of the cabinet, justices of the supreme court and governors of states are on a par with vice presidents, except that only seventeen guns are fired for them. A committee of congress gets seventeen guns and nothing more. A minister appointed to represent the United States abroad, or the minister of a foreign country, on visiting a vessel of the navy has fifteen guns fired in his honor and the marines are paraded. A charge d'affaires is honored with eleven guns, a consul general with nine, a consul with seven and a vice consul or commercial agent with five.

It is a thrilling moment when an admiral goes on board his flagship to assume command. The ceremony is much the same as that gone through with in honor of a president, except that the drums give but four ruffles, and the band plays a march. Seventeen guns are fired for an admiral, and his flag is hoisted to the main. If the admiral visits another vessel of the squadron the same ceremonies must be observed, and a competent statistical authority has computed that in a long peace more powder is burned in honor of arriving and departing admirals than in the hostilities of a short war. When an admiral relinquishes command afloat the same honors are paid him as on his arrival; but if he leaves the ship to go ashore, perhaps to regale himself with a nip of native toddy, having tired of the ship's stores, the ceremonies are more simple. An officer's guard accompanies him, which presents arms as he passes by, the drums give four ruffles, the line officer next in rank to himself must accompany him to the gangplank, as well as all the officers of his personal staff, the officer of the deck and the junior officers of the watch.

Vice admirals, rear admirals and commodores come in for the same attention, but if a momentous occasion of this sort arises on the Sabbath the firing of the guns is postponed till the next morning. No salute shall be fired in the presence of a senior, says the law, without his permission, "unless it be a salute to such senior."

And there is the matter of costume. Navy men have more bother about their clothes than any other men in the world. In the naval regulations as much space as is equivalent to ten of these columns is taken up with description of what officers and men must wear on various occasions. Everything is set forth with minute particularity, and woe unto the man who, from carelessness or indifference, fails to comply with each and every prescription, even to the number of threads by which a shirt button shall be attached to the mother garment.

One of the first things a sailor on board a man-of-war begins to think about in the morning is what he shall wear for the day. In this he resembles the belle, but, unlike the belle, he has no voice in the decision. He must wear whatever the commanding officer says he shall wear. Each officer keeps about a half dozen complete uniforms, and when he gets up in the morning he has no idea which one he is going to put on. This he learns from orders about 8 o'clock, and after breakfast he must appear in the regulation uniform. It is a tradition of the navy that commanding officers like to prescribe white duck for the polar regions and heavy blue flannel when in equatorial waters; but no matter—if white duck is written down on the order book, white duck it must be, even if a blizzard is racing across the sea. There is something absurd about leaving the momentous matter of the uniform for the day to an admiral, and yet this is done every day in the year. A captain or commander may prescribe the dress of his subordinate officers if no admiral is present, but if there be an admiral in the squadron, the admiral signals the dress order from his flagship to all the other ships in port.

The luckless officer who sticks his nose above the gangplank with the slightest deviation from orders visible in his uniform, be it wrong hat, wrong tie, a single button out of place or a bit of silver cord where gold should be shown, would be instantly sent below by the officer of the deck.

The whole theory of the naval organization appears to be that men must be made a part of a machine. There also seems to be some help to discipline in all this formality and fine politeness, and that is about all the good it does do. Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pinafore" did not exaggerate the importance of rank on board ship, and the satire is as applicable to the American as to the British navy. Even the manner of issuing orders is calculated to impress each subordinate in turn with the dignity and importance of his superiors.

It is in this way that the circumlocution of the naval establishment has its uses and justification. Take as an illustration the first Sunday of a month, or muster day. Every one appears on deck this morning in full dress. When all is ready the first lieutenant gravely informs the captain that the officers and crew are ready to muster. Then the captain, with as much dignity as possible, makes his appearance on deck and bids the first lieutenant to read the articles of war. The lieutenant lifts up his voice and reads the laws against drunkenness, gambling and all the other sins which Jack Tars have peculiar weakness for. Having concluded, he reports to the captain that he awaits further orders.

"Then go on with the muster," says the captain to the first lieutenant.

"Go on with the muster," says the first lieutenant to the officer of the deck.

"Go on with the muster," says the officer of the deck to the paymaster.

"Go on with the muster," says the paymaster to his clerk, and the clerk does go on with the muster, which is merely a roll call of the ship's company. This concluded, the clerk reports to the paymaster that the muster is finished, the paymaster reports to the officer of the deck, the officer of the deck to the first lieutenant and the first lieutenant to the captain. All this is accompanied by salutes innumerable and solemnity indescribable. Then the captain sings out: "Pipe down," and after the first lieutenant has passed this order to the officer of the deck, and by him it has been handed down from hand to hand till it reaches the boatswain, the boatswain "pipes down" and all hands are free to go about their business. This looks like nonsense, but every old officer will tell you that it helps to preserve the proper distinctions and authority of rank on board ship.

No European court is more jealous of its etiquette than the American navy. There was a time when the captain of a man-of-war was an emperor of absolute domain within the walls of his ship. It is less than a quarter of a century since the son of a cabinet officer was hanged at the masthead for violation of orders. The captain no longer has such powers of life or death over his subordinates, but he is still a tremendous personage. His quarters are sumptuous. He has a boat and crew to carry him backward and forward on public or private business. He cannot stir without being greeted by the honors of salute. Guns are fired when he leaves his ship and when he returns to it. His representative, even though a mere ensign, receives the salute of every officer and seaman. His sacred quarter deck must not be defiled by the feet of stragglers, and when an officer passes the quarter deck, even though the captain be not there, he must salute it by touching his cap, as the devout believer makes obeisance before the sacred idol.

Is it any wonder that the maintenance of discipline in the navy gives more trouble to commanding officers than the winning of battles?

ROBERT GRAVES.

Above Filthy Lucre.

Heiress. And you are sure you are marrying me for myself alone?

Binks. Can you ask?

Heiress. My wealth counts nothing to you?

Binks. Nothing.

Heiress. Then we can be all in all to each other. I have just given the whole of my million to the Home for Pauper Lunatics. (Whither Binks was brought shortly afterwards.)—Munsey's Weekly.

Poetry and Finance.

De Sappington. I never did like that poem of Longfellow's beginning "The Day is Done." Its first line has a most disagreeable sound.

Kane. Why, what makes you think so, since you have become a literary critic?

De Sappington. Too suggestive of the first of the month. Every day is due then.—Munsey's Weekly.

Too Farfetched.

Contributor (to editor). Do you think this joke too farfetched?

Editor. Where did you get it?

Contributor. Out of an English exchange.

Editor. I think it is; England's quite a distance from here, you know.—West Shore.

The Reporter's Metamorphosis.

First Week Employed. I!

Second Week—I and the Editor!

Third Week—The Editor and I!

Fourth Week. The Editor!—Lawrence American.

No Half Way Measures.

Peggs. Do you and your wife ever quarrel, Uncle Ephraim?

Uncle Ephraim. No, sah, we never quarrels; we jes fights.—Burlington Free Press.

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